FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1843. [NO. 1337.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

ON CONSIGNMENT,
HHDS. PRIME NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.
10 bbls. do. do. Molasses.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
January 6, 1843. 36-tf

Just Received and for Sale,
25 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
A few casks Plaster Paris,
5 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks Cheese, of superior quality.
B. ROSE.
December 27, 1842. 36-3w

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unpacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
January 10, 1843. 36-tf

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE Cook Woman, accustomed also to house work; a good washer and ironer. Has no children Apply at this office.
January 11, 1843. 36-tf

FOR SALE.
50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on or about the 30th July last, a Negro Woman Slave named FLORA, about 24 years old, very black complected. She has a down look when spoken to, and has lost one of her upper front teeth, is rather taller than common, with a very trim and handsome figure for a negro. She often complained of a sore liver occasioned by rheumatism, of which she may not now complain. She was raised in this vicinity, and it is unknown which way she may direct her course. I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me, residing about 3 miles above Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., or for confining her in any jail so that I may get her again.
JAS. C. McEACHIN.
Near Laurel Hill, Jan. 4, 1843. 36tf

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.
James Dalrymple and Andrew Cox, vs. Andrew Sheppard & Alex. C. Curry. } *Injunction.*
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew Sheppard, one of the Defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, in the town of Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday of February, 1843, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken as to him pro confesso, and heard ex parte.
Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday of August, 1842.
S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*
6]

FRANCIS A. TERRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,
WILL Practice in the County and Superior Courts of Richmond and the adjoining Counties. 35-6wpd

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
THIS popular article, for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, ulcers, and cutaneous affections generally, just received for sale at the Book Store. A more extended advertisement, with cases of cures, will appear in a week or two in the Observer. *Jan'y* 3.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
CONSTANTLY for sale by
MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

NEW GOODS.
Uncommonly Cheap.
J. & J. KYLE
HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.
June 27, 1842. 8tf

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,
COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.
HALL & JOHNSON.
July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

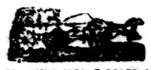
MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following
GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:
500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's.)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf
N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

REFINED SUGAR, SPERM OIL, GUNPOWDER.
40 BARRELS REFINED LOAF SUGAR,
10 ditto ditto Crushed SUGAR, from Boston Sugar Refinery,
8 casks Fall and Winter Bleached SPERM OIL, from New Bedford, best quality and in high repute,
225 kegs DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER, assorted, FFR, FFFR, FFG, FFFG;—"Sporting," in Canisters; "Eagle," in half and quarter kegs; and Blasting Powder.
All which articles will be kept constantly on hand, for sale at low prices on Manufacturers' account, exclusively by
BROWN & DE ROSSET.
Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1842. 38-2w tf cow 3m

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.
50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.
A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5 1840. 14tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—
Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.
BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
A FEW copies of the new and enlarged Edition, just received by E. J. HALE.

Important to the Afflicted.
SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.
Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.
Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*
Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

LAMP OIL.
THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.
JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.
A SUPPLY just received.
E. J. HALE.

The Washington correspondent of the North American makes the following statement.

In the spring of 1841, a little after the death of President Harrison and the accession of Mr. Tyler, when some anxiety prevailed as to the course of the acting President, General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, addressed a letter to Mr. Wise, inquiring of him as one well acquainted with Tyler, what would be that person's course in his new situation. Mr. Wise wrote a letter in reply to Gen. Combs, giving him the most cordial assurances of Mr. Tyler's constancy to Whig principles, declaring to him that there was no doubt that he would carry out all our measures, in which a National Bank was expressly included. This letter of Mr. Wise is the document now in Mr. Marshall's possession, which, as it was not private in its character, but was intended at the time for general information, he designs to produce against him in his speech. It furnishes a complete contradiction to every thing that Wise has been saying on these subjects for a year past.

MESSAGE OF GOV. MOREHEAD,

Transmitting the Resolutions of the Bank of the State.

To the Hon. the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor, herewith, to transmit to you the accompanying Resolutions of the *individual* Stockholders in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, to which I invite your serious attention and dispassionate consideration.

By these Resolutions, the Stockholders propose—"That if it be the pleasure of the General Assembly to instruct the Representative of the State in the General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank, to propose the adoption of such measures as may be necessary for closing the business of said Bank, and dividing the Capital stock among the proprietors thereof, as early as may be consistent with the security of the debts, and reasonable indulgence to the debtors of the Bank, they will concur."

The Resolutions of the Stockholders is, by no means, surprising to those who understand the pecuniary affairs of the country. The prospects ahead, are such as to hold out but little hope of profit, from the operations of the Bank, and therefore but little inducement to the Stockholders, to continue its operations.

But I consider the State as standing in a very different position from an ordinary Stockholder. The sole object of the State is not profit—the welfare of her citizens is the first object of her consideration and solicitude; and believing that the interest of the State and its citizens will not be promoted by the adoption of such a course, but on the contrary, believing that the closing of the operations of this Bank will be calculated to increase the pressure and distress of the community, already too severe, by calling in the large amount of debt due to it—and withdrawing from circulation what little money we have, I cannot, in justice to a sense of duty which I owe to the people of the State, hesitate a moment to recommend that you do not instruct the State's Representative in the meeting of the Stockholders, to submit any proposition whatever, in reference to closing its concerns.

As a matter of mere profit, I believe it would be to the interest of the State to continue its operations, when it might cease to be profitable to the other Stockholders to do so. Private Stockholders can manage *their* funds, to more advantage than the State can manage *her's;* and it is, therefore, more important to the public, that their funds should have a permanent and safe investment at small profits, than a temporary and unsafe investment, with the prospect of large profits.

So far, this investment on the part of the State has not only been safe, but very profitable. The annexed Statement marked A, will shew that the State and the Literary Board, have received for Dividends from this Bank, $233,937 25, and for Taxes on private Stockholders, $18,000, besides our interest of $64,260 62 in the profits reserved.

Again: The Trustees of the University of N. C. have $100,000 in this Bank, which it is the duty of the Legislature to regard and protect as far as it can. On this Stock, the Trustees have received Dividends since 1837, to the amount of $37,250, as will appear by reference to the Statement marked B. Indeed to see the profits received from this institution—by reference to both of said Statements, it will be seen that the Literary Board, did acquire by the year 1838, the 5000 Shares belonging to that Board, and the Trustees of the University, the 1000 Shares belonging to that Board.

Beginning with the July dividend 1838, and terminating with the January dividend 1843, it will be seen

The Literary Board received Dividends,	$186,250
The Trustees of University, do.	37,250
Taxes,	11,250
	$234,750
To this add 1-3d of reserved profits belonging to the Literary Fund,	64,260
Do. do. belonging to the University,	12 852
	$311,862

Thus it will be seen, that the State and its public institutions, have received from this Institution, in four and a half years, $234,750, and have received profits to the amount of $77,112.

Can we hope to have these funds more safely or profitably invested? If not—let them remain where they are.

I know, that in times of party excitement, the Banks are fruitful themes of political discussion, but I believe it to be the decided opinion of a majority of the people of this State, that they should continue to afford all the facilities that their condition will enable them to do.

Believing that this Bank has been managed with ability, fidelity and with a due regard to the interest of the debtors and of the community, I deem it impolitic that the Legislature should instruct their Representative to submit any proposition to the Stockholders, having reference to closing its operations.

J. M. MOREHEAD.
Executive Office, Jan. 3, 1843.

LETTER FROM JUDGE CAMERON,

President of the Bank of the State.

BANK OF THE STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
December 28, 1842.

HON. BEDFORD BROWN,

Chairman of Joint Select Committee on Banks.

Sir: In reply to the first inquiry contained in the resolutions of the Committee, viz: "why is the circulation of the Bank so much reduced," the following Statement is submitted.

It is a fixed and settled law, in regard to the circulation of money or currency, that the currency of the market in which the products of the soil are sold, becomes to the amount of the value of the products, so sold, the currency of that portion of the country, in which the products were raised for market: The products of the Northern and Southern sections of this State, are carried almost exclusively to the markets of Virginia and South Carolina, and are paid for in the currency of those States, and being brought by the sellers into this State, of necessity excludes from circulation a like amount of domestic currency.

The amount of the products of this State, carried to markets within the State, as compared with the amount carried to those *out* of the State, is small, and after the usual exchanges for the necessaries of life, require but little money to pay the difference in favor of the producer, and as the prices of produce in foreign and domestic markets decline, the amount of currency required to pay for it is consequently lessened. In an agricultural community, (such as ours,) the products of the soil, constitute the only natural or legitimate basis to sustain the circulation of Bank notes; such an amount of circulation as may be necessary for converting the former into money, can be sustained and no more, and whenever there is an excess of circulation, it is thrown back on the Banks issuing it, for redemption.

For several years past, the amount of produce raised in this State, and sold in our own markets, has been progressively reduced; while at the same time, the prices have continued to fall; hence, a much less amount of money has been required to pay for it than in times gone by, when there was a much larger amount of produce sold in those markets and at much higher prices.

It does not follow, that the *general* circulation of Bank notes in this State, has been reduced in proportion to the reduction of the circulation of this Bank, or of all the Banks of this State, because the vacuum created by such reduction, has been filled by the notes of the Banks of those States in which the products of this State are sold, so far as the value of such products goes to produce that result.

To the influence of the foregoing cause, on the circulation of this Bank and necessarily compelling its contraction, may be added the following, growing out of the great and unexpected revulsion in the commercial and monetary affairs of the country, commencing with the suspension of specie payment by the Banks of New York, in May 1837, and followed by all the Banks in the United States.

By the 29th Section of the charter of this Bank, it is enacted that on failure by the principal Bank and its branches, to redeem the notes respectively issued by them, in specie on demand, they incur the penalty of 12 per cent. interest. Although suspension of specie payments was forced on this Bank, by the general suspension of all other Banks, and more especially by those in Virginia, and although in most, if not all other States, the Legislatures released their respective Banks from the penalties prescribed for the failure to redeem their notes with specie, this Bank made no application to the General Assembly of this State, for the remission or mitigation of the penalty inflicted for not redeeming its notes in specie on demand. It determined to abide by the charter and meet the difficulties by which it was beset as best it could. The most efficient means at its command, was the reduction of its circulation, thereby lessening its liabilities to pay penal interest. It was moreover impelled to this course by the long continued suspension of specie payments, by the Banks in Virginia, sanctioned by the Legislature of that State. During that period the notes of the Banks of that State became greatly depreciated; Brokers and other dealers in money purchased the notes of this Bank in Virginia, at a premium, with the notes of the Banks of Virginia, and then demanded payment in specie, or to place them at 12 per cent. interest, until paid, while the Banks in Virginia, were excused by law from redeeming their issues in specie, and were subject to no other, or greater penalty, for failing to redeem, than the payment of 6 per cent. interest.

In proof of the foregoing, a Broker from Richmond, demanded the redemption of seventeen thousand dollars of the notes of this Bank and branches in specie, which he admitted he had purchased with the notes of the Banks of Virginia, paying a premium of from three to five per cent. for our notes. Many other demands of a like kind, and on our notes obtained in like manner, were made during the suspension of specie payment by the Banks in Virginia. Since their resumption of specie payments, on the 15th September last, they have been rapidly reducing their debt and circulation; which has necessarily pressed on this Bank and its branches a further reduction of their circulation.

The contiguity of the States of North Carolina and Virginia, and the intimate and extensive Commercial relations between them, necessarily affect the question of Currency in this State. The amount of Banking Capital in Virginia exceeds *Twelve* Millions of Dollars, while in this State it but little exceeds *three* Millions. It follows that the operations of their Banks must always, to a very great extent, control the action of the Banks of this State.

To what extent the reduction must be carried, for self-protection and preservation, experience, to be derived from future events, can alone determine.

The Directors of this Bank and its Branches have endeavored at all times, and under all circumstances, to keep their notes at par *within this State:* In this they have succeeded to the fullest extent of their wishes and without loss to the holders of them. During the general suspension of specie payments, instead of extending their debts and circulation, to enhance the profit of the stockholders, they steadily and gradually curtailed both, thereby reducing the profits of the Bank.

They preferred safety, the enjoyment of public confidence, and small profits, to hazardous loans, distrust, and large profits. They could not disregard the fate of Banks in other States which, by adopting the opposite course of action, had subjected the holders of their notes to great loss, and involved themselves and their Stockholders in one common ruin.

In reply to the second inquiry, viz: "The amount of Bills of exchange in which the said Bank has dealt since the first time the Bank suspended specie payments up to this time" the accompanying Statement made by the Cashier and marked No. 1, gives the information sought by the Committee.

In reply to the third inquiry, "The amount received by said Bank for premiums on Bills of Exchange and the average rate per cent. on said Bills," the accompanying Statement made by the Cashier and marked No. 2, gives the information asked for by the Committee "as far as practicable."

The Committee will see that most of the Bills contained in the Statement No. 1, were drawn on, and made payable in Virginia: and as the Banks of that State have been in a state of suspension for a large portion of the period of time specified, they have furnished no basis for selling checks on them for any premium whatever; indeed they have been taken during the period of suspension, more for the accommodation of the drawers than for the profits derived from dealing in them, inasmuch as the notes of this Bank and its Branches were generally paid for them, thereby subjecting them to the redemption of such notes in specie, or the payment of the penal Interest prescribed by the charter.

The same remarks may be applied with some slight modification, to the intercourse between this Bank and the Banks in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, during their suspension.

As a general usage, in the receipt of premium on "Bills of Exchange" or checks drawn on Banks out of the State, this Bank, when it has asked any premium at all, has asked a premium of *one per cent.* above the rate *paid* by it for Exchange. This difference of *one per cent.* between the rate per cent. at which it has purchased and at which it has sold, constitutes the profit made by dealing in Exchange. The price of Exchange fluctuates according to the amount of demand and supply.

In reply to the fourth and last inquiry, viz: "The amount of damages received by said Bank on protested Bills of Exchange for said period" the accompanying Statement made by the Cashier marked No. 3, furnishes the information sought by the Committee.

The foregoing statements marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, exhibit the operations of the Principal Bank in relation to the matters contained in them. There are no materials here, for making statements of the operations of the Branch banks in relation to the same subjects.

I have thus as promptly as practicable, answered (so far as I am able) the questions preferred by the Committee, as I did questions propounded in person by a similar Committee at the last session, without stopping to inquire into the strict right of the Committee to put interrogatories, and to require a report from the Bank, on the subjects embraced in their resolutions. The Directors of the institution, conscious of having managed the trust committed to them, with the best intentions for the public good, and believing that, considering the adverse circumstances, under which their efforts have been made, they have succeeded to a great and desirable extent, in effecting their purpose, have, as to their own conduct and that of their Officers, no secrets which they wish to conceal, and are aware of no investigation which they should desire to avoid; on the contrary, they would be well pleased if the whole of their motives and conduct during a period of commercial embarrassment almost unexampled in the history of nations, could be fully and truly submitted to the whole people of the State.

In this consciousness of good intentions, in this belief of good management, with this readiness to meet every investigation, however severe, they most respectfully remind the Committee that, by the 15th section of the Act, incorporating the Bank of the State, it is made lawful for any Committee, appointed by the Legislature for that purpose, to *inspect* the Books and examine into the proceedings of the said corporation, and make report thereon, provided that said Committee shall not be authorized to examine into the *private accounts of Individuals*, except of the Directors of the principal Bank and its branches,' and to assure the Committee, that it will afford the President and Directors pleasure to have them enter upon the fullest investigation into the books and proceedings of the institution, according to the power so reserved. That for this purpose, the Directors' Room in the Banking house in this City, shall be at their service, when and so often as they may desire; that they shall be furnished with the Books, and attended by the Officers of the Bank, and that every facility and accommodation shall be furnished them for making their examination, in the fullest and freest manner, and with the greatest attention to the personal convenience of the members of the Committee.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours most respectfully,
DUNCAN CAMERON, *Pres't.*

[Not having room to insert the accompanying Tables, we state their substance, as follows:

No. 1, shows that from 18th May 1837 to 24th Dec. 1842, the Principal Bank has purchased Bills of Exchange to the amount of $2 578,258 38; of which $1,634,858 02 was on Virginia, $452,611 97 on New York, and the remainder on Philadelphia, &c. Of the whole amount $152,199 94 were protested for non-payment at maturity.

No. 2, shows that the amount of Checks drawn on Banks out of the State, during the same period, was $1 959 685 86, the premium on which amounted to $24 587 12, or an average of 1¼ per cent.

No. 3, shows that damages were collected on $97,676 92 of Protested Bills at 6 per cent., $5,860 61; and on $7,935 at 3 per cent., $238 05.]

SPEECH OF GEN. DOCKERY,

In the Senate of North Carolina, on the Congressional District Bill.

Mr. Dockery's amendment to the bill laying the State off into Congressional Districts, being under consideration on the third reading, Mr. D. addressed the Senate in favor of the amendment, as follows:—

Mr. Speaker: Whenever an attempt has been made to amend the bill in the slightest degree, now under consideration, we have been met by the argument of the Senator from Hertford, Chairman of the Committee to whom this question was referred early in the Session, that the bill was the result of immense labor on the part of the Joint Select Committee of 26; that it had cost much time, mature reflection and deliberation; and, above all, that it was a compromise, and that if the Senate should lay unholy hands upon it, there would be a plan adopted much more objectionable;—calling upon his friends to stand by their arms in its defence, or the Whigs would amend it so as to gain the ascendancy; and at the same time threatening the Whigs with Exum's plan—which would only give them three out of nine districts—if they did not quietly adopt his favorite measure, the bill upon the table.

As so much importance is attached to the mature deliberation the bill is said to have received by the Committee, and particularly as it is said to be a compromise, I desire, as a member of that Committee, to state to the Senate a few facts connected with the whole question whilst before the Committee, that the Senate may know, as well as the Chairman, what weight his argument is entitled to, and whether I am not correct in saying that both the Senator's conclusions and premises are untenable. In doing this, I shall follow the example and corroborate the statement already made by the Senator from Nash county. Several weeks ago the large Committee referred to, a majority of whom were Democrats, organized by appointing the Senator from Hertford Chairman, who was authorized to appoint a Sub-Committee of five, to whom the whole question was referred. After the expiration of several weeks, the usual notice was given to the members that the Sub-Committee were ready to report, and the Committee convened to receive it, which was made by the three Democratic gentlemen from the Sub-Committee, the two Whigs dissenting. A conversation of some twenty minutes took place, some objected to the report, others asked for time to consider, one member observed that a gentleman was necessarily absent who wished to be heard, a minority report was spoken of, &c.; but to all this it was urged that it would be impossible for the Committee ever to agree upon any report, and that the best course to facilitate business would be, to pass the question over to the Senate, where every member could pursue his own course and fight upon his own hook; which was acceded to with the perfect understanding that each member was to vote without any regard to the report. With regard to the compromise which the Chairman alludes to, I should be under many obligations to him for information upon this head. Will he be so kind as to inform the Senate when this compromise was effected, and who were the parties to it? I have never heard of it before, and feel very confident no Whig has had a share in it. It must have been Democrat with Democrat, in dividing the spoils. That there has been much labor done in districting the State, I shall not attempt to deny; but I feel warranted in saying that it was mainly performed before the meeting of the Legislature.—The Senator from Hertford exhibited from his seat, immediately after the Legislature met, a plan for districting the State which was understood to have been prepared at home, which I consider to be very nearly the bill upon the table. At all events, I know that one of the counties I represent, and I believe the other, were associated as in the bill.

The immense labor spoken of, whilst the question was before the Sub-Committee, must have been found necessary to reconcile what is often here called the undercurrent, in the Senator's own party. Had the Senator have chosen the course which, to my mind, would have been the more manly one, of marching up to the point, and informed the Senate and the country at once that the bill was his plan; that he had spent many a long hour in his parlor, with the map before him, in settling this question; that he had found it extremely troublesome so to dispose of the Whig majority in the State, with all the Gerrymandering that he was master of, as to give the Democrats a majority in Congress; and that it would manifest a want of respect to him to amend, in the slightest degree, a measure which had cost him so much anxiety and solicitude,—why then, sir, I would most cheerfully have conceded to him, not only the character of a frank and candid Senator, but of a bold and fearless campaigner. The Senator will, I trust, excuse me for declining to become accessary to any act which will disfranchise the majority in North Carolina, and place the minority in the ascendancy in our delegation to Congress. I cannot support the bill unless my amendment is adopted, notwithstanding the many intimations that if I do not behave myself very well things will be made much worse for me. I object to the bill, not only because it gives the majority, according to the vote for Governor in August, but four out of nine districts, but also from the outrageous system of Gerrymandering which has been found indispensable to give the minority five districts. I say indispensable, because I believe it will be found impossible to give the Democrats five districts without Gerrymandering in the most objectionable sense of the word. Can it be supposed for a moment that the Chairman would not have paid more regard to compactness of territory and identity of interest, if he could have done so and given his friends five districts? He must know there will be strong objections in the minds of the people against his system, and that it will be in great danger of being remodelled at the next session of the Legislature, yet he runs all this hazard to obtain his purpose. This alone is sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous that the State, fairly districted, will give the Whigs a majority. Examine the Senator's diagrams. Take, if you please, the third district, extending from Granville county to the Tennessee line, a string of counties on the Virginia line some thirty miles wide and between two and three hundred miles long, connecting Caswell, in this neighborhood, with Ashe, on the other side of the mountains. Has this been done to promote the interests of the people, or the party? And then, sir, direct your attention to the fourth district, commencing about midway the third and within some twenty-five or thirty miles of the State of Virginia, and running to the South Carolina line, and with that line not less than sixty or seventy miles,—exhausting the Whig strength in a majority of five thousand voters. This done and the field is open for the worst species of Gerrymandering. We next find Orange and Halifax in the same district; Moore and Wayne in another,—knowing nothing of each other, and caring less. Nash county separated from all her old associates and most of her neighbors, and connected with the oysters and turtles of the seacoast, to the mutual *distress* of both parties. But what is, if possible, still more unfair, Robeson, on the waters of the Pee Dee River, is associated with Onslow, Lenoir, and Jones, on the Neuse River. The people in those counties have no intercourse, and know less of each other than they do of the people of Tennessee or Kentucky. There is neither contiguity of territory nor affinity of interest, and I protest against any such connection, as contrary to the desires of the people, and as altogether unnecessary and unjust. If, however, all this be necessary to advance the interest, desires and views of the great body of the people, and to promote their common happiness, let it be; but if it all be intended to build up a political party in the country, and promote the views of leading politicians, at a sacrifice of the convenience, of the wishes and views of the people, let it fall to the ground and let my amendment be adopted, which propo-es to amend seven of the nine districts, leaving the first and ninth as they stand in the bill.—From the 2d district I propose to strike out Iredell and insert Anson, which will leave that district nearer the ratio than at present. The 3d district will be composed of Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Stokes, Iredell, Davie, and Davidson. The 4th, of Cumberland, Robeson, Moore, Chatham, Montgomery, Stanly, Randolph, and Richmond. The 5th, of Orange, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, and Guilford. The 6th, Nash, Halifax, Warren, Franklin, Granville, and Wake. The 7th, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, Lenoir, Onslow, Wayne, and Johnston. The 8th, Carteret, Craven, Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington, Beaufort, Greene, Pitt, Edgecombe, and Jones. This plan, Mr. Speaker, approximates much nearer the ratio and equality in numbers than the plan in the bill as it now stands; makes the districts much more compact, (except the county of Davie, which cannot be changed without affecting the ratio;) unites counties having similar interest and following the same pursuits, and make less innovation upon old associations, than any other which has been offered to the consideration of the Senate. Now, sir, in conclusion, let me say something in relation to the political complexion of the districts if my plan is adopted. Judging from the vote for Governor in August last, the Whigs will have the majority; but if you take the Legislature for the criterion, which the Democrats almost daily contend is the proper criterion to judge from, why then, sir, the Democrats will have six to three. Is not this power enough to gratify a true Democrat? But assuming that the truth is to be found between the two, then the political power will be about equally divided, and each party will have to depend upon the chances,—precisely as I think it should be, and a correct principle in settling this question, so far as politics is concerned.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5.

Mr. Dockery called up a Resolution, proposing a survey of the most eligible route for water communication between the Cape Fear and Lumber Rivers, and asking an appropriation from the Literary Board to carry the same into effect. Mr. D. advocated the measure at considerable length, in his usual forcible manner.

Mr. Cooper observed, the sum perhaps was small that was asked for, but this was not the time for any Appropriation; he believed the proposed Improvement was one of importance, and bore testimony to the correctness of the remarks of the Senator from Robeson and Richmond. Our hands were in irons now by Internal Improvements; let us wash them clean first, and he would then be prepared to march with the Senator.

Messrs. Melvin and William P. Williams opposed the Resolution, which by Ayes 13, Noes 32, was rejected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message from His Excellency, Governor Morehead, transmitting a notice from a Notarial Officer, to Charles L. Hinton, Public Treasurer, informing him that the bond for the payment of an instalment on the loan to said company, $35,000 had been protested for non-payment; which was read, and on motion of Mr. Bower, laid on the table.

The question pending yesterday, was on the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Barringer, to the Resolutions of Mr. C. Jones.

Mr. Avery being entitled to the floor, addressed the House at great length, in favor of the original Resolutions.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, replied to Mr. Avery, and Mr. Avery rejoined.

The debate was continued, until half past two o'clock, by Messrs. Leach, Jackson, Scales, and Caldwell, of Iredell. Before Mr. Caldwell had concluded, he gave way to Mr. Mendenhall, who moved for an adjournment; and on his motion, the House adjourned until 4 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 4 o'clock, and resumed the discussion.

Mr. Caldwell of Iredell took the floor, and concluded his remarks.

Mr. Barringer followed in an able expose of the provisions of the Resolutions offered by Mr. Jones, and in support of the amendment offered by himself.

Mr. Jones, of Orange, replied at some length, and was followed by Mr. Biggs.

Mr. Mills and Mr. Nash rose about the same time to reply to Mr. Biggs, and the Speaker gave the floor to Mr. Mills. Before Mr. Mills had proceeded far, he gave way to Mr. Pope, who moved for an adjournment; and at about 7 o'clock, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6.

Mr. Joyner, from the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund, reported a Resolution, that no new work for the further draining of the Swamp Lands, should take place until the present improvements have been fully tested, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Joyner, from the Joint Select Committee of both Houses, respecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, reported a Bill and Resolution, for the relief of the Company, which, on motion of Mr. Stallings, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Joyner called up the Bill amending the Act for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools. Mr. J. moved to fill up the blank in the second section, fixing the compensation of the General Superintendant at $2000 per annum. This led to much debate, embracing a very wide range, in which Mr. Brown discoursed on the expenses of the General and State Governments, Federal Office-holders, salaries of Presidents, of Banks and Rail Roads, concluding with an eulogium on Martin Van Buren, and a contrast of the expenses *of the last year* of his Administration, with that of his successor, Gen. Harrison; to all of which Mr. Joyner very ably replied.

Mr. Dockery moved to fill the blank with $1500, which prevailed.

Pending the consideration of the Bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The question pending yesterday was on the amendment of Mr. Barringer, to the Resolutions of Mr. Jones.

Mr. Mills and Mr. Walser successively supported the amendment of Mr. Barringer.

Mr. Nash replied to the remarks of Mr. Biggs on yesterday, with much severity, and was interrupted by frequent calls to order.

Mr. McRae, replied briefly, but with animation, to the remarks of Mr. Nash, and in defence of his party.

Mr. Pope rose in explanation of a remark made by him in an early stage of the debate, to which frequent allusion had been made. It was said that he had dared the party to accept of the charter of the Bank. He had said so, but not in a boasting way—not for the purpose of exciting them—but to warn them of the awful consequences that would ensue. He then went on to make an excellent Speech, in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Baxter next addressed the House; and while alluding to the causes which had probably induced the Bank to send in the proposition, Mr. McRae asked leave to make an explanation.

Mr. McRae then stated, he had said that the Banks of the State, had violated their Charters, that they were corrupt; and on some proper occasion he would sustain it.

When Mr. Baxter had concluded his remarks, the question was loudly called for.

Mr. Ehringhaus asked if he was entitled to a vote, being a stockholder. The Speaker decided that he was. He then stated, that as a Stockholder, he had voted for the Resolution that had been communicated to the House; but as a Representative of the people of Pasquotank, he should vote against the original Resolutions, and in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Cabarrus.

Mr. Russell next took the floor, and proceeded in some general remarks; but gave way, at the suggestion of the Speaker, for the reading of a Communication from the Governor.

The Clerk then read a message from His Excellency, the Governor, relative to the bond of Col. John H. Wheeler, Treasurer elect, stating that he had disagreed with the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons, in accepting the bond, and setting forth his reasons for the disagreement.

Mr. Barringer stated that he believed the bond was not a good one, was a mere escrow; but the Treasurer had been fairly elected, and he was willing to vote for a Resolution to extend the time for giving the bond, that all difficulty might be removed.

Mr. Bragg differed with the gentleman from Cabarrus, with regard to the bond; he thought it was a good one, and that a portion of the Governor's message impugned the honor and veracity of the Treasurer elect.

Mr.-Barringer briefly replied; and on his motion, the communication was laid on the table.

The discussion of the question with regard to the Bank, was again resumed, and Mr. Russell concluded his remarks.

Mr. Mendenhall then took the floor, and made a strong appeal to the House, to consider the effect of the vote they were about to give, and urged them not to vote for closing the affairs of the Bank.

He was replied to by Mr. Cardwell with great warmth and animation.

Mr. Brummell felt constrained to say something before the vote was taken, and advocated Mr. Barringer's amendment.

Mr. Byrd then proceeded to address the House amid the almost deafening cry of question, question, question, and the ringing of the Speaker's mallet. He thought that more had been made of this question than was necessary. He regarded it as a "figury 9" with its tail cut off. He should vote for any measure to get hold of the money, that they might get some of it up in Yanky County, &c.

Mr. Guthrie then moved to adjourn, as he wished to say something on the question; but the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Pope moved to lay on the table, and make the order of the day for to-morrow, but the motion was not carried.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Barringer, and decided in the negative; Ayes 48, Noes 70, a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Wilson, of Lincoln, who voted for the amendment, and Mr. Guthrie, who voted against it.

Mr. Barringer, then rose and said, that, among other things in the course of his argument to the House on yesterday, he had contended that the Resolutions of the gentleman from Orange were evasive and equivocal in their character; that gentlemen on the opposite side had not shown a disposition to meet this important question fairly and directly. For one, he had made up his mind, that if it was in his power, gentlemen on the other side should have an opportunity to do so—and that they should be placed in a position *where they would* be compelled to make a *direct answer* to the proposition of the individual Stockholders of the Bank of the State; and for that purpose he would offer the following amendment:

Whereas, at the Annual General meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, held in this City on the 2d inst. the following Resolution was adopted, viz: "*Resolved unanimously*, (as heretofore stated.) And whereas the individual Stockholders have thus placed it in the power of this Legislature to ensure the surrender of the charter of said Bank at an early day, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the pleasure of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to accede to said proposition of the individual Stockholders of said Bank, and to instruct the Representative of the State in the General meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank, and he is hereby instructed, "to propose the adoption of such measures, as may be necessary for closing the business of said Bank, and dividing the Capital Stock among the proprietors thereof, at as early a day as is consistent with the security of the debts, and reasonable indulgence to the debtors of the Bank;" and that he propose the terms of the liquidation of the affairs of said Bank, according to the proposition contained in the said Resolution.

After the reading of the amendment at the Clerk's table, Mr. Barringer said, that in order to prevent his reasons and motives for presenting this amendment to the House, from being mistaken or misrepresented, he would read to the House, the contents of a paper which he had written. Mr. Barringer then read from the paper as follows: "I offer this amendment, because the Resolutions of the gentleman from Orange, present nothing but a studied evasion of a direct answer to the advice sought of this General Assembly by the Resolution of the individual Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, as adopted on the 2d instant; and my purpose for introducing this amendment, is to allow a candid and direct response to the proposition of said Bank as contained in said Resolution, and to obtain the unequivocal sense of every member of this House, in regard to said proposition of the individual Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. I shall vote against the amendment myself, and I hope, for the good of the people of this State, that in favor of its rejection, we shall have, for once at least during the session, a unanimous vote."

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 7.

The Senate proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the consideration of the Bill, amending the Act for the establishment of Common Schools. Mr Shepard moved the indefinite postponement of the Bill, which motion by Yeas 14, Nays 32, was rejected. The Bill as amended, then passed its second reading.

The bill to extend the time for the State to take Stock in the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company, to the 1st of March, in consequence of there being now no Treasurer to subscribe, (individuals having subscribed their proportion,) was taken up. Mr Stallings moved its indefinite postponement, which was supported by Mr Shepard, who argued, that if the Stockholders were aggrieved, they could apply to the Courts.

Mr Joyner said, this really was an extraordinary argument. If the Senator could point out one single case of the suing of a State, he would give him (Mr J.) information of which he had never before been in possession.

The motion was rejected, 25 to 17, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr Spruill called up the Bill altering the Electoral Districts of this State, which was read a third time and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House resumed the consideration of the Bank Resolutions.

The question then pending was on the adoption of the amendment of Mr Barringer; and Mr Francis addressed the House at great length endeavoring to show that the original Resolutions did not meet the proposition of the Bank, would be a mere evasion of the question—and strongly urged upon the House to reject the amendment, as it would be ruinous to People to wind up the business of the Bank at this time.

He was replied to by Mr McRae, who took occasion to attempt to fulfil his promise, that he would prove that the Banks had violated their Charters, and that they were corrupt, foully corrupt. As a rare specimen of his logic in making the proof, we will state that he charged the Banks with having loaned money to the Whigs in 1840, to form their Tippecanoe Clubs. These associations, *he thought*, prima facie evidence of the corruption of the Banks. Next, the Banks had violated their Charters in not making dividends on several occasions—and lastly, they had practised favoritism.

Mr. Scales followed briefly.

Mr. Barringer made some remarks in reply to Mr. McRae, in which he denied that the Whig Associations in 1840 had been sustained by the Banks, and called for the proof; he thought it a gross insult to a majority of the American people to charge them with having been thus bought up by the Bank. He stated further, that the gentleman from Cumberland had displayed great ignorance of Banking, in supposing it a violation of the Charter not to make a dividend. This was regulated according to profits—if there were no profits, there was no dividend.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr Barringer, and it was decided in the negative—Yeas 15, Nays 95. Messrs. Cardwell, Herring, J. B. Jones, Kirk, Nelson, Norcum, Rayner, Regan, Ross, Stockard, Street, Watson, Willey, and N. Wilson, voting in the affirmative.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Francis, ("that the Governor inform the stockholders, that it is not the pleasure of this General Assembly, that the affairs of the Bank should be closed,") and it was decided in the negative, Ayes 46, Noes 61—a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. N. Wilson, who voted with the Whigs.

The question then recurring on the original Resolutions, it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 58, Nays 54.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, it was ordered that the Resolutions be sent to the Senate, with the communication of the Governor, and that we ask their concurrence therein.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 9.

Mr Moore reported against the bill to establish Jackson county, out of Haywood and Macon.

The bill to amend the Common School law, was amended, and debated by Messrs Elliott, Cooper, and Edwards, and passed its 3d reading.

A message from the House, with the Governor's Message enclosing the Bank resolutions, and the resolutions of Mr Jones, adopted by the House, was received.

Mr Edwards rose, and in a few remarks assigned his reasons for offering the following resolutions as a substitute for those adopted by the House:—

WHEREAS, the individual Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, have signified to this General Assembly, a willingness to surrender the Charter of said Bank; therefore

Be it Resolved, That this General Assembly will give its assent to such surrender, and will accept the same, if tendered during its present Session.

Be it further Resolved, That, upon such surrender and acceptance, this General Assembly will proceed to provide by law some safe and proper system for closing the concerns of said Bank, in a manner consistent with the interests of the Stockholders, the convenience of Debtors, and the safety of the funds of this State, as well as with the rights of Creditors.

Mr Dockery moved that the whole be printed.—Mr Brown objected to the expense and delay, and complained that the Bank came forward as equals of the Assembly, instead of as Memorialists and Petitioners. Mr Dockery's motion prevailed.

Mr Joyner called up the bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. He said, the Legislature could not escape with honor from providing for the payment of these Bonds.—This body must maintain unsullied the high character of the State of North Carolina, and it would be a proud and happy day to him, if the Senate would, this day, pass the bill by an *unanimous* vote, thus setting an example to those States who, by their action, had shown a disposition to repudiate their liabilities.

The bill was opposed by Messrs Arrington and Cooper, and advocated by Mr Edwards in a most persuasive manner. The question was, not whether the original investment in this Road was a good one? But when the State bound herself to perform an act, was she to refuse to execute the performance? He trusted not, he hoped not, he believed not; the constituents who had sent him here should by *his* vote, show their determination to maintain the plighted faith, the dignity, the honor of the State.

Mr Morehead advocated the bill with much force and power.

The bill, by Ayes 32, Noes 14, passed its second reading. Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs Arrington, Allison of Orange, Boykin, Cooper, Ennett, Exum, Hodges, Melvin, Shepard, Speight, Swinson, Tomlinson, John W. Williams and Wm. P. Williams—14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Russell presented a series of resolutions, declaring that the expenses of the General Government are too large; that there are too many officers, especially under the Treasury and Navy Departments; that the Tariff imposes unjust burdens, &c.

The subject of Mr Wheeler's bond, which the Governor refused to sanction because it was not according to law, and which the Speakers of the two Houses contended was sufficient, coming up, Mr Bragg offered a long preamble and resolutions, declaring the sufficiency of the bond. Mr Moore offered a counter preamble and resolution.

Mr Lord introduced a bill to repeal an act entitled an act to prohibit the circulation of Bank notes under the denomination of five dollars. Passed its first reading.

Mr Watson presented a resolution directing the Treasurer to procure a loan of $1000 from the Literary Board for the Floral College, in Robeson county; which passed its first reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: To incorporate the Fayetteville Rifle Company; to regulate appeals; relating to the duties of Overseers of Roads; to amend the 4th chapter of the Revised Statutes concerning appeals and proceedings in the nature of appeals; concerning Registers' fees; to restore Jury trials in the County Courts of Anson.

The engrossed bill from the Senate, to allow Courts of Justice to dispense with Jurors in certain cases, was read the third time and rejected.

Mr Herring presented a bill to allow Justices of the Peace, appointed to receive a list of taxable property, compensation for the same; which was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to suppress the practice of wearing arms concealed about the person, was taken up on its second reading.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10.

Our Reporter (says the Register,) was unable to attend the sitting of the Senate to-day, from severe indisposition, but we understand little of interest transpired. The Senate has pretty nearly disposed of every thing on its Table, and are awaiting the action of the House, upon the almost thousand and one bills now claiming the attention of that branch.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Doak moved an inquiry into the propriety of taxing horses, cattle and hogs brought into the State for sale.

The bill to exempt certain articles of personal property from taxation, was amended and passed its 2d reading.

A long debate took place on the Common School bill.

Some private bills were acted on.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.

Our Reporter was again absent, but we understand the whole sitting was spent in the consideration of the Resolutions submitted by Mr Edwards, in relation to the communication from the Stockholders of the Bank of the State. Very elaborate arguments were made by Mr Morehead against, and Mr Edwards for the Resolutions, and were listened to with marked attention by a large auditory. Mr Cooper next took the floor, but from some cause or other became too much embarrassed to proceed, and the Senate adjourned without taking the final question.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Several adverse reports on private matters, were made.

Mr Biggs reported a bill concerning Executors and Administrators. Passed 1st reading.

The Military Committee was discharged from the consideration of memorials on the subject of the Militia Laws.

Mr. Bragg, from the Joint Select Committee, reported the following Resolution, and recommended its passage:

Resolved, That the time allowed to John H. Wheeler, Treasurer elect of the State, to give his official bond, be extended to Monday the 23d day of January instant.

Mr Barringer stated, that though he was in favor of extending the time, he could not vote for the Resolution in its present shape, and therefore offered the following amendment:

Whereas, John H. Wheeler, the Treasurer elect of the State, hath tendered a bond purporting to be his official bond, as Treasurer aforesaid; and whereas there is a difference of opinion between the Governor of the State and the Speakers of the two Houses of the General Assembly, as to the validity of said bond, and as to the sufficiency of the condition thereof, and whereas a duplicate of said bond hath been transmitted to the General Assembly by the Governor of this State,

Resolved, therefore, That John H. Wheeler, be allowed until the 23d day of this month to prepare his Official Bond, according to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided: and that the said bond, when so prepared and delivered, and approved according to law, shall be good and effectual in law and equity, as though the same had been given and approved within twenty-one days after his election, any law to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and it was adopted by a vote of 111 to 6. The question then recurring on the passage of the Resolution, as amended, it was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 101 to 14.

On motion of Mr Pope, the Resolution was put upon its third reading, and passed by a vote of 101 to 13.

The Senatorial District Bill was taken up, and various amendments proposed in the Western Districts and rejected.

Mr Ashe moved to add Union county to Anson as the 34th District, and supported his proposition by a brief speech, to which Mr Bragg replied. And the amendment was rejected, 74 to 32.

Mr Ashe then moved to add Union to Mecklenburg, as the 39th District; which also was rejected.

Mr Moore moved an amendment, as follows:

Provided, That all that territory included in the counties of Mecklenburg, Burke, Rutherford and Anson, as the said counties were known on the 3d Monday of November 1842, shall be deemed to be included under the names of Mecklenburg, Burke, Rutherford and Anson, whenever the same may occur in this bill.

Which was carried by a vote of 79 to 27.

[The effect of the above Proviso will be, that the votes of one part of Union county will be counted in the Anson election, and the other part in the Mecklenburg election. This would seem to be a very inconvenient arrangement, to say the least.]—*Obs.*

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr Lord, and passed its second reading.

The bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee Lands, was read a third time and passed.

The bill for the more speedy administration of justice, passed its 3d reading. The vote was immediately reconsidered the bill amended and *rejected;* this vote was then reconsidered, the bill again amended and *passed.* [What wretchedly inconsistent and unstable legislation!]

Mr Bragg presented a bill to repeal the acts to lay off and establish the counties of Union and McDowell; which passed its first reading.

[These acts were passed at this session, and it is proposed already to repeal them. Is it not fortunate that we have only one Legislature in two years!]

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE DEBATE.

The most interesting subject that has occupied the attention of the Legislature, this Session, is the various Resolutions relating to the proposition of the Bank of the State, to close the business of that Institution, and wind up its affairs, provided such a desire should be expressed by the Legislature. The House was engaged in the discussion of the question for five days, and the debate was extremely interesting.

The Loco Focos assumed the ground that the Resolutions of the Bank were intended is a threat or menace, to frighten the Legislature from any measures that they might be disposed to adopt with regard to the Banking Institutions of the State. That, if they refused to accept the Charter, the Whigs would *taunt* them; and therefore, let the consequences be what they might, they would accept the Charter.

The Whigs contended that no menace was intended, or could be fairly inferred; but that the Loco Foco majority in the Legislature, implied a distrust of the private Stockholders, and those concerned in the management of the Bank. The Stockholders therefore came forward, and said in respectful language to the Legislature—"If you are dissatisfied, and wish to wind up the business of the Partnership—be it so, we are ready to meet you." The Whigs further contended, that to close the concerns of the Bank would greatly oppress the people, and that as their Representatives, on this occasion, they could not consent to the measure.

At the outset of the discussion, the Loco Focos expressed doubts as to the sincerity of the Stockholders, in making the offer. But it was argued by the Whigs, that such men as those who made the move, would not engage in such a proceeding if they were not sincere. Throughout the whole debate, (and something like forty Speeches were made,) there was but one or two, who did not express themselves perfectly satisfied that the Bank was sound to the core, and had been ably managed. And no unbiassed or unprejudiced mind, we think, could have listened to the debate, without coming to the conclusion that the Loco Focos felt convicted of the fact, that they were battling against the best interest of the State, for the sake of sustaining a Party Crusade.

Many amusing incidents occurred during the discussion, and not the least so, was the reference of Mr. Bragg, an able Loco Foco leader, to the vote, by which the Charter of the present Bank of the State was passed, with a view of proving that it was not established by Democrats. Mr. Barringer, in the course of the reply, took occasion to read the list of the names of those who voted in the affirmative on the bill granting the incorporation; and, among them, was found the name of Mr. Bragg's brother, and of many other staunch Locos, now in the Legislature, besides others of the party, not in that body. Never was any one thrown more completely *hors du combat*, than was Mr. Bragg.

During the debate, Mr. Avery, of Burke, took occasion to read the Editor of the 'Standard' out of the 'Democratic' ranks—to divorce him from bed and board without notice—and Messrs. Jones, of Orange, and McRae, sanctioned the bull of excommunication. The cause of offence, was the declaration of an honest opinion through the columns of his paper, that the Bank of the State was one of the best conducted Institutions in the country, and that it would be bad policy—ruinous to the people—to wind up its business at the present time. As Mr. Mills expressed it, merely because the Editor dared to speak as an Editor of an independent Journal ought to speak—because he told the truth—he was denounced and repudiated.

We regret that it will not be in our power to publish the whole of the debate; but, as it is so, we have attempted to give a shadowy outline of its principal features.

BANK RESOLUTION.

After sitting to a late hour, on Saturday, the House of Commons adopted by a majority of four votes only, (three Whigs and four Locos being absent,) the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Jones, of Orange, and published in our last. As the reader doubtless perceived, on reading them, they do not, at all, meet the issue tendered by the Stockholders, but are an evasive quibble on the part of the majority of the House. What proves, incontestably, that the Locos do not mean, what their Resolutions would seem to imply, is that prior to their passage, they had the opportunity of voting twice, on the *precise issue* tendered by the Bank, and they dared not meet it! Mr. Francis moved that His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to reply to the Resolution of the Stockholders, that it is not the pleasure of the Legislature that they should wind up the business of the Bank, at this time. Did the Locos vote for it? No—they were afraid to do so. Mr. Barringer then moved the *affirmative* of the proposition, viz: that the Representative of the State *be* instructed to propose to the individual Stockholders the surrender of their Charter. Did the Locos vote for this? No—not more than about a dozen had the nerve to stand up to the rack. They went against it, in a body, though professing to doubt the good faith of the Bank's proposition. Why did they not boldly assume the responsibility, and vote the instructions, if they really desire that the Bank should close its operations? *They desire no such thing*; they have endeavored by a *paltry quibble*, to escape from the dilemma in which they were placed, and are now trembling in their shoes, lest the Bank should proceed by itself, to wind up its affairs, without so much as saying—"By your leave, good masters!"—*Register.*

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

MATTERS AND THINGS.

We learn that some of the young gentlemen, members of the House of Commons, and who, at least, profess to belong to the Democratic Party, have taken the liberty to read the Editor of the Standard out of the party, in their place on the legislative floor. When gentlemen who have been a little over half as long in the world, as the Editor of the Standard has been in the advocacy of democratic principles, take such steps, why it shews the remarkable precocity of modern patriotism, genius, and so forth. We understand the gentlemen informed the House that the Standard was not *their* organ, any more than that of the party. The gentlemen may write down in their Memorandum Books, for their future reading, as follows: "*The North Carolina Standard is not the organ of Nullification.*" And they may add, too, by way of Nota Bena, "*The North Carolina Standard is not the organ of Demagogues.*" • • • •

We repeat our assertion, and will do it a thousand times, if we see proper, that to take the responsibility of the surrender of the Charter of the Bank of the State, *is a fearful one to assume at this time of pecuniary embarrassment.* If the private Stockholders *tender* the Charter, matters will assume a different aspect, and should that time arrive, we shall speak freely on that point also.

In regard to the Banks: There are different opinions entertained on various points by men of both parties. Some are for having no banks at all. With these we have never agreed in opinion. We contend that the business habits of the age cannot be divested of the facilities afforded by Banking Institutions. We have spoken freely of the course we thought the Banks ought to pursue, and have been ever ready to defend the rights of the people against their encroachments. We believe that specie-paying Banks ought to be sustained in all their lawful operations, by the approving voice of the people and the government; especially those in whose business the *government may be a partner.* We have insisted that the Banks should redeem their Notes in specie when demanded—as we are *opposed to an irredeemable currency in any and every shape.* The Standard has been consistent in these matters, and the Editor sees no reason for a change in sentiment. If any gentlemen in the Legislature, in speaking for "Buncombe," choose to abuse the Banks, let them do it their hearts' content—but we have no ambition to be their "organ" in this respect. We are for a cool and dispassionate investigation of the affairs of all the Banks. If they have violated their Charters, let them be taken from them. If they have acted improperly, in a way that the law cannot reach, let them be censured. If they have done the best they can, *under the system*, let them be commended for it. We will go as far as any one in defending the rights of the people—but our quondam friends in the Legislature will not, we hope, be very greatly shocked, if we express our willingness to do justice to the gentlemen who manage the affairs of the Banks. If gentlemen choose to hold them up as swindlers and rogues, we shall demand the proof—and say, for the present, we do not believe it. We know a number of them, of both political parties, and those we do know are as much entitled to respect and fair dealing as are any of their fellow citizens.

If gentlemen choose to raise a "hue and cry" against the Banks, or any thing else, in their counties, *by which to get office*, they may enjoy the response of their own echo, for us. We do not intend to follow in the chase. We shall endeavor to do justice to all, while we advocate the principles of the *Democratic Party, proper*, as becomes a consistent Democratic Republican of the *Old School.* We go for *obedience to the laws*, by the *Banks* as well as the people, and if they shew a disposition to disregard them, let them be compelled to respect and obey them. If the laws concerning Banks are not sufficient to protect the rights of the people, amend the old ones and make new ones, till things are put in proper order.

We are not sure that some are not looking for new posts in new institutions; a matter very much calculated to make a certain sort of patriotism burn and flare up like Vesuvius in commotion. At all events, *let us see that those who desire to tear down are* COMPETENT *to build* up, before we assist them in demolishing any thing. The Democrats have been accused of being "destructives." This is not true. The Democrats are a law and justice-loving people. We have destructives among us, and so have the "whigs." The whiggery may do with their own madmen as they see proper. Our party will look on, while those belonging to our ranks swell and flourish, and act and look daggers and blunderbusses—and then pursue a just and dignified course—a course founded in equity and truth, and in the immutable principles of the rights of man.

In conclusion, for the present, we advise those gentlemen who make promises to the people, on the stump, not to "count without their host" in future. They had better take into consideration the very possible probability, that other men may have opinions (and may have, too, the audacity to express them) which come in conflict with their notions and pledges. We have heard it reported, though we do not vouch for the absurdity, that some have promised on the stump, *to make the Banks shell out plenty of cash to the people!* We hope, if any one has said this for the purpose of being elected, that he does not belong to the Original Pannel of Democracy. Its utter folly places it beyond the reach of comment.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have read the Resolutions of Mr Cad. Jones, of Orange, which will be found in the proceedings of Wednesday, Among other points presented in this singular document, is one to put the funds of the Bank into the hands of competent *Agents appointed by the Legislature.* A more jacobinical encroachment upon the rights of private property, or a more despotic seizure of the same, never occurred in any nation having the pretence of civil rights or political liberty in its Constitution. ☞ We are rejoiced to find that these Resolutions were laid on the table in the Senate, on yesterday.

We wish the people could see how matters are managed here. We have a number of young lawyers in the Legislature, who, fresh from school, fresher from Blackstone, and freshest in politics science, assume the attitude of leaders, in the councils of both parties, and waste the business hours of the Legislature in declamation, and in propositions tending to create disorder and confusion.

We assure our political friends throughout the State, that we shall not betray the trust committed to us, whatever others may do. We have given the best evidence of attachment to the principles of the Democratic party, by telling our own friends the truth, when those truths were disagreeable. That is the office of private as well as public friendship, and we shall continue to exercise it.

Another word: The gentlemen who have taken such *high* ground in regard to the North Carolina Standard, shall be convinced that it is easier to denounce than it is to *muzzle* an *Independent Press.*

Repudiation.—There is no chance of the abominable doctrine getting foot-hold in North Carolina. Our whole people, without distinction of party, esteem a good name for honesty, justice and strict regard to the obligations of morality, as valuable to a community, as to *each* of the members composing it. This was fully established by the action of the Senate, on Monday last, Bonds to the amount of $50,000, due by the Wilmington Rail Road Company, *but endorsed by the State*, were protested for non-payment by the Company being unable to meet them. A Resolution was reported for the State to pay them off, at once, and it passed the Senate, where there is a Loco Foco majority of ten, by an overwhelming majority. We were greatly pleased with the honest remarks of Mr. Dobson, a Western Farmer, and the wheel-horse of "Democracy" in his quarter. 'Sir,' said he, 'North Carolina is my mother—take all that I have, but preserve her good name bright and untarnished.' So long as this feeling is cherished and acted upon, we may quarrel about politics, but the heart of the Commonwealth is in the right place.—*Register.*

Treasurer's Bond.—An attempt is made through the "Standard," and other quarters, perhaps from ignorance of the fact, to produce the impression that Governor Morehead approved Treasurer Hinton's Bond, but disapproved Colonel Wheeler's, which was a copy. Now, if the "Standard" will reflect a moment, he will find that Major Hinton went into office before Governor Morehead, and of course, that he could have had nothing to do with *his* Bond. Colonel Wheeler's is the first Treasurer's Bond that has ever been submitted to Governor Morehead, in his official capacity. Whether the exceptions taken to it were well grounded or not, we are willing to leave with the "Standard" itself, upon a careful review of all the circumstances connected with the transaction.—*Register.*

Preaching vs. Practice.—One of the most fruitful themes of declamation with demagogues, is the "rotten condition" of our Rail Roads. They declare they are broken Corporations, and that the State is likely to suffer immensely by them. &c. A proposition was rejected in the Senate, on Wednesday last, by a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Dobson, who voted with the Whigs, the object of which was to investigate and report the precise condition of the Wilmington Road. So much easier is it to *preach*, than *practice.*—*Ib.*

Wigs, Toupets or Scalps

MR. QUIRK, of No. 490 Broadway New York, deems it only necessary to say, that he will visit Fayetteville on or about the 20th of January, where he intends tarrying for, say four days, for the announcement of his arrival he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may require his professional services.

January 18, 1843.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JAN. 18.

Brandy, peach,		45	Lead, bar,	7	a
Ditto, apple,	30	a 35	Mackerel, bf bl. No. 1		
Bacon,	5½	a 6½	Molasses,		
Beeswax,	27	a 28	Oats,		
Butter,	10	a 12½	Oil, Linseed,	80	a 90
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Nails, cut,	6	a
Coffee,	10	a 12	Powder, keg,		
Cotton,	6	a 6½	Rags,		
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	6¾	a 10
Corn,	40	a 50	Lump,		14
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	15	a 18
Candles, F. F.	15	a 17	Salt,	50	a 60
Flour,	$4	a $4½	Sack,		
Feathers,	25	a 30	Tallow,		
Flaxseed,	$1	a $1 12½	Tin, box,		15
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2	a
dry,	10	a 12½	Wheat,	80	a 85
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	30	a 35
Lard,	6	a 7	Wool,	15	a 20
Lime,	$1½	a $2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10. 14, 15 and 16

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 11.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber Wide Boards 5 00 a 6 00; Flooring 6 00 a 7 00; Timber 3 00 a 4 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00, dressed, 30 00; R. O. rough, 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 30 a 33; Rice 2 37 a 2 50.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has gone down to 1 94. Tar brings 80 cents, only.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber is of very dull sale; there is a great quantity in the pens, unsold. There have been sales of flooring boards at 5½ dls. and of wide boards at 4½, cash; sales of R. O. staves at 7 dls.; do. of shingles at 1 dollar.

Bacon.—New brings 6 to 7 round.

Rice.—Sales at 2 45, cash.

Corn.—A cargo afloat from Baltimore, is bringing 50 to 55 cents.

Groceries.—Transactions in Cuba Molasses on the wharf at 18 cts. There is a Cargo from Matanzas landing.

A sale of 450 casks Lime at 90 cts.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—January 10.

Bacon 5 a 5½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 14; Cotton 4 a 7; Corn 40 a 62½; Flour 4 50 a 5 00; Feathers 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At New York, Cotton has fallen back to the price before the receipt of the European news, say 7 cents for fair Uplands. Flour 4 50 to 4 62; Wheat 72; Corn 57; Whiskey 20 to 21½.

At Columbia, Cotton 4 to 6½; Bacon 6 to 8; Flour 6½ to 7.

At Augusta, Cotton 4½ to 7, principal sales 5 to 6.

At New Orleans, Cotton 4 to 8½.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 6¾, chiefly 6 to 6½.

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

From the Wilmington Chronicle.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, Jan 9, 1843.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear:

In obedience to your Resolution of the 4th instant, I submit to you a "Report of the condition of the Bank, with such commentaries as seem to be required."

Our full exhibit to the Legislature on the 5th December, and our more recent reply to the interrogatories of the Senate's Committee, are both before the public, and are so explicit as to leave me little to add. Still we have no concealments, and the imputations so pertinaciously cast upon the Banks of our State, render it desirable that you should possess the fullest information.

On the 2d instant the following was our condition.

Capital Stock,	$1,500,000
Circulation,	735,241
Dividends unpaid,	46,250
Due to Banks,	13,037
Deposites,	157,165
Contingent Fund,	61,749
Profit and Loss,	5,563
	$2.519,005
Specie,	331,038
Deposites in Foreign Banks,	206,504
Notes of Foreign Banks on hand,	120,500
Due by Banks in North Carolina,	40,066
Notes of N. C. Banks on hand,	77,910
Real Estate,	62,615
Bills of Exchange in Suit,	39,857
Debt,	1,640,525
	$2.519,005

By which it appears that our liabilities to others, viz: our "Circulation," "Due to Banks," and 'Deposites," amount to $905,443, and our means immediately available to meet them, viz: our "Specie," "Deposites in Foreign Banks," "Notes of Foreign Banks on hand," "Due by Banks in North Carolina," and "Notes of North Carolina Banks on hand," amount to $776,008, leaving but the small balance of $129,435, to be collected out of our "Debt," and presenting the rare spectacle of a Bank that has within her vaults dollar for dollar, of every claim that the public has against it. Our circulation is so diffused that it is morally impossible the whole should be pressed upon us at once, and if it were possible, we should only have to call upon our Debtors for $129,435, to extinguish every demand for which the Corporation is responsible. So much for the claims of the public, and I owe an apology to their intelligence for attempting to prove a fact which, with the statements before them, was self-evident.

Now for the general condition of the Bank, and the entire safety of the Corporators. The two sides of the statement it will be seen balance each other, and if all the items are available, the Capital is entire and the Stockholders safe.

We do not pretend that they are all available. We have suffered the late, not only of all who bank, but of all who have dealt largely, in these unsettled times of revulsion and distress, and "Contingent Fund" on the debit side of our statement, indicates too plainly for misapprehension, that we have sustained losses which are still unarranged.

Our bad debt at Bank and Branches, as you have lately seen, amounts to $64,154, and our Contingent Fund, and Profit and Loss to $67,312, enough not merely to extinguish it but to leave a balance for future contingencies. You know this statement to be true, for but a few days since all the vouchers and accounts from which it was taken, were laid before you, and if there is one skeptic who really doubts, we invite his most rigid scrutiny.

It has been charged that our connexion with the Rail Roads of our State, has been injudicious and hazardous, and that we have negotiated their paper to large amounts and upon insufficient security. Need I say to you that it is untrue, and that instead of being detrimental, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, has been, and promises still more to be, a large depositor and useful auxiliary to this Bank. Its yearly deposites exceed $360 000, whilst the only debt it owes us, is a Bond of $35 000, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, and now at maturity, and a Note at 90 days for $11,000, endorsed by a large number of our wealthiest citizens, and further guaranteed by an order on the Post Master General for a like amount. These, with a Bond of the Raleigh and Gaston Co., for $17,000, endorsed by the State, comprise the whole indebtedness of Rail Roads to the Bank, and it can scarcely be considered excessive in amount or doubtful in character.

I know not that *you* have complained, but it has been alleged that our Directors' Debt as stated in our exhibit is too large. But is it known that at the Bank and its six Branches, there are 37 Directors, and that this embraces their aggregate indebtedness? Divided equally among them it amounts to less than $5000 each, and I venture to say that no debt is better secured, or more convertible when its collection becomes necessary. Besides, your own order allows the Directors of the Principal Bank and its Branches a limited debt of two-thirds their valuation, not exceeding $7000, to be revised and renewed by the Board of Directors every 90 days on the payment of interest, and to be secured by two good endorsers. It was designed as a compensation to the Directors for their valuable services, and poor as is the boon, it is all that they receive.

"Our Real Estate," embraces five Banking Houses, and certain property purchased in to secure debts. The Houses have been built with the strictest economy, and if we except the Principal Bank, are worth to the Institution their estimated value. The Banking House in Wilmington is old, and was originally badly built, and has therefore recently required much repair, particularly since its injury by fire in 1840, and all these repairs have been charged to, and have swelled its account. It is an expense incident to our business. Without appropriate buildings, it cannot be well conducted, and they cost more than ordinary structures.

That your Board of Directors should have withheld a Dividend, when the condition of the Institution, would not authorize its payment, we had supposed, with an intelligent community, would have been a subject of commendation, rather than of reproach. Upon the enlargement of its Capital, and before the admission of the new Corporators, the Bank paid over its existing Profits to the old Stockholders, to whom it justly belonged; and having subsequently sustained losses, the question came up shall we make a dividend out of an impaired Capital, and thus bolster up our credit and conceal the loss, or shall we take the more firm, manly, and honest course, retain the profits to make good the Capital, and restore the Bank to a sound, healthy, and honorable condition? Between such alternatives your Directors could not hesitate. They dared do right, feeling all its hard-ships to you, and all its consequences to themselves. They thank you for the renewed evidences of your confidence, for your patient forbearance and honest co-operation, and rejoice that the affairs of your Institution are in a condition to invite scrutiny, to smile at suspicion, and defy malice.

We indulge no vain expectation of being able to silence the carpings of ignorance, or the clamors of the designing, nor can we foresee how far our credit may be impaired and our usefulness abridged by the crusade which is warring against us; but come what may, we hold ourselves prepared for every contingency, and when our chartered rights shall have been violated by open assaults, or rendered worthless, by covert and indirect hostility, the question will then arise how far it is consistent with our interest and honor to continue in their exercise.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, *President.*

Fatal Rencontre.—A letter from Columbus, (Georgia,) dated 6th instant, gives an account of a rencontre between Gen. McDougald and Col. B. Hepburn, which resulted in the death of the latter gentleman: "One of those appalling tragedies for which this place has been notorious ever since its settlement, was acted here this morning. Col. Burton Hepburn was shot dead by Gen. McDougald (brother of the candidate for Congress, and formerly President of the Planters and Mechanics' Bank of this place,) in McD.'s office—the old Insurance Bank."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Monday evening.

There has been a manifest improvement in the despatch of business within the last few days. Many letters have been received by the Democrats, complaining loudly of the great waste of time and money by this Legislature, which has alarmed the majority very much.

The only business of general importance before the Senate on last week, was the resolution from the House in relation to the surrender of the charter of the State Bank, which was so amended as to *mean nothing*, and passed;—and Bedford Brown's Bank bill, to cause a suspension of specie payments for thirty days to work a forfeiture of the charter, &c., which was rejected on the 2d reading by a very decisive majority. These bills were discussed for several days. The latter comprised the labors of the author for a considerable time, and its death was a considerable defeat to the ultra Locos. To-day, Mr. Rogers's bill, to issue a million of dollars on the Literary Fund and faith and credit of the State jointly, was rejected by a large vote. This was a Loco measure out and out, and advocated by the very men who have all the Session been speaking and voting against Banks. The Locos acknowledge themselves whipped, and are becoming very civil to the Whigs, but abuse each other bitterly. The Whigs are in fine spirits.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 16.

The bills to lay off the State into nine Congressional and fifty Senatorial districts, passed their last readings on Saturday last in the House. These bills are therefore, as originally reported by the respective committees, the law of the land. Various amendments were offered in the Commons; two distinct plans, but to no purpose. After an able argument in favor of each proposition to amend, by the respective introducers, Messrs Leach and Moore, aided by others, they were each in turn voted down by a strict party vote. Whilst Mr Moore's amendment was under discussion, a violent Democratic Senator came into the lobby of the House and declared his utter abhorrence of the plan; he stated that he had rather have any that had been offered by the Whigs, or any that could be devised; that the plan of his party was not merely a party plan, but was arranged with the double purpose of subserving party purposes, and the ambitious purposes of a few aspiring individuals. This Senator was displeased with the connection of his own county, and probably views it as the end of his prospects of a seat in Congress. What will the people think of some of their Democratic members returning home good Whigs? As an illustration of things at Raleigh, I will give you a short dialogue which occurred between a Whig Senator and a Democratic Senator and Commoner.

Whig Senator—Well, Senator ——, what is the matter with your party? Have you heard of Mr Bird's confessions at the meeting on Saturday night, that when he came to Raleigh he thought the Banks the most corrupt and abominable things on earth, that he owns that he has been deceived and misled, that he is now convinced of his error, that he now thinks the Banks indispensable auxiliaries to the prosperity of society, and that he retracts his former opposition to those institutions?

Democratic Senator—Why, sir, you have a majority of Whigs in the Senate.

Democratic Commoner—Yes, the Whigs have a majority in the Legislature.

The resolution to loan $1000 to Floral College, passed its 3d reading in the Commons on Saturday evening.

The Legislature will doubtless adjourn on Monday next the 23d inst.

The reader will find on the first page, Gov. Morehead's sensible Message in regard to the Bank Question; Judge Cameron's lucid exposition of the policy pursued by the Bank; and Gen. Dockery's Speech on the Congressional District Bill, in which he tells the Locos some home truths, and puts in a strong light their odious scheme of Gerrymandering, by which, in the true spirit of the so-called "Democracy," the minority is made to control the majority.

We ask the reader's especial attention to the article from the Raleigh Standard, administering a most severe and well deserved castigation to the "young gentlemen," the "Nullifiers and Demagogues," who presumed to read the Standard out of the Locofoco party. Besides the gratification which all must feel to see boyish impertinence rebuked, there is much sound sense and proper feeling in the article, which is remarkable enough, considering their source. We must not forget, however, that no one has done more in North Carolina, to give a factitious importance to these same "demagogues," and to foster their destructive spirit, than this same Standard Editor. When did he ever, till now, rebuke that hostility to the Banks which has all along threatened their existence, and has done its best, unfortunately with too much success, to destroy their usefulness? Why did he not "demand the proof," when his candidate for Governor so boldly and falsely "held up the gentlemen who manage the affairs of the Banks as swindlers and rogues!"

But, these things aside, what a picture does the Standard draw of its own party leaders! A parcel of "demagogues," raising a hue and cry "by which to get office;"—"some of them looking for new posts in new institutions," (that is, they want to break down the old bank, and establish a new one, that they may be provided with an office in it;)—And their resolution, solemnly adopted after a week's deliberation, by nearly every member of the party who was present, is correctly described thus: "A more jacobinical encroachment upon the rights of private property, or a more despotic seizure of the same, never occurred in any nation having the pretence of civil rights or political liberty in its Constitution."

What say the honest people of North Carolina? Will they any longer tolerate such a party? Will they not, on the very first opportunity, hurl them from the places which they have disgraced, withdraw from them the confidence they have abused, and wrest from their keeping those rights and that liberty they have so flagrantly violated? If they do not,—if they again permit such a set to thrust themselves into the Legislature of North Carolina, the best hopes and dearest rights of the people are gone forever!

The Standard contradicts a statement in this paper of the 21st ult. that Mr Edwards had declared Mr Shepard's "bill for the relief of the people" unconstitutional. It says that Mr Edwards did not speak at all on the subject. *We* prefer to rely on the Raleigh Register, from whose reports we derived our information, and which expressly confirms our statement. The Standard also states that Mr Shepard is not a Calhoun man: that he is for the nominee of a democratic Convention; and would cheerfully support either Van Buren or Calhoun. Now we suppose this to be a quibble worthy of the Editor of the Standard. What was it that divided the Locos in the Senatorial Election, but a question of preference for Van Buren or Calhoun? And as Mr Shepard voted for Saunders, is it not plain that he prefers Calhoun? We have not a doubt of the literal truth of our statement.

THE LOCOFOCOS AND THE BANKS.—Whilst the party in our State Legislature are waging war against our *sound* Banks, their party Governor in Pennsylvania is recommending to the Legislature of that State to do all they can to aid in restoring the *crippled* institutions of Pennsylvania "to the public confidence," and to a condition in which they can be "of more service to the community." There has also sprung up in Ohio a powerful party from the body of the Locofocos, who call themselves Conservatives, (as distinguished from the Destructives,) who admit the necessity of Banks, and are anxious to recharter some of the large number whose charters expire this winter. The Conservatives had a meeting in Cincinnati on the 28th, which the Destructives attended in a body, and attempted to break up; but the object of the meeting was accomplished, the Conservatives outnumbering the Destructives. As soon as the business was over, and the Conservatives had retired, the Destructives proceeded to *vindicate* their doctrines by a practical example. They took possession of the room, broke the benches, lamps, windows, &c., threw red pepper into the air, whence it found its way to the eyes and noses of the crowd. &c.

The secret of these Conservative movements in Pennsylvania and Ohio is, that the paper currency has been destroyed by Locofocoism in those States, and now they find they cannot get along without it. After the madcaps in North Carolina shall have succeeded in their same purpose of destruction here, they too will begin to devise means to restore things to their old state. But they will then find that it has been much easier to destroy than to create,—to pull down than to build up.

The New York Journal of Commerce, alluding to the resolution of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, says.—

"Here is a lead for the Locofoco Legislature of North Carolina which they will be a little puzzled to know how to dispose of. They can't well spare the bank; but, on the other hand, they want the privilege of abusing it. We hope the stockholders in all the banks of those States where Locofocoism expends itself in assaults upon such institutions, will follow the example of the North Carolina bank. If the Locos wish to get rid of the banks entirely, let them try it. They will find, we reckon, that they are in the same ship with the rest of the community."

"Down with the Banks."—At a meeting of the "Democratic Association of Cincinnati," held in that city on the 10th ultimo, the following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

Resolved, That we are opposed to all manners of manufacturing a National Currency by the General Government unless it be by the different United States mints, or by regulating the value of foreign coins.

Resolved, That we are also opposed to any paper money factory in this State, whether this be done on account of the State, by chartered corporations, or by individual shinplasters.

Are the sober part of the Locofocos in North Carolina prepared to carry out these resolutions? If they are not, the sooner they cut loose from the Destructives, the better, for "to this complection it must come," if the party maintain its power. Look at our House of Commons, where the whole party, by means of the party drill, were brought to unite in recording their names in favor of a resolution to take possession of the property of private individuals, to confiscate that property and use it "for the benefit of the people." Those who would commit such an act of plunder, would not hesitate to put down all paper money, whatever pledges they make to the contrary.

The Globe says, "We think with Judge Tappan, that *the gradual extinction of banking institutions*, as their present charters expire, *is the only means of prevention against the recurrence of the calamities that now overwhelm the country.*" This is the genuine Locofoco hard-money doctrine.

It is not contended by any body that there is more than ninety millions of specie in the United States, which would make about *five dollars* for every person in the country. But as some of the rich would have a good many thousands, how many would be left for the poor? The Locos should work out the sum. And also that other sum, of how much lower all property would fall if paper money were abolished, and how men who are in debt would ever contrive to pay? Those who are opposed to this hard-money doctrine should come out from the Globe's party before it is too late.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—The Standard has started a story, which we doubt not will have an extensive run in the ranks of the "Democracy," that the bond of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, which was protested, and which the State has to pay, is for $350,000; and this enormous sum is repeated three several times by the Standard, whether by design or through ignorance we know not; though it will doubtless serve the demagogues equally well whether from the one cause or the other. The actual sum is $35,000, just *one tenth* of the sum stated by the Standard. The proportion of truth is about the usual one for that paper.

GEORGIA.—There seems to be a reasonable hope that the last Locofoco Legislature has killed the party in Georgia, the late election for Member of Congress, to supply the place of Mr Habersham, deceased, having resulted in the election of Mr Crawford, Whig, over Alex'r McDougald, Loco.—Both were active and influential members of the Legislature, and the result may be regarded as expressing the emphatic condemnation of the Legislature by the people.

We predict the same fate of the party in North Carolina to result from the doings of our Legislature.

62 counties heard from give Crawford 20,629 votes, and McDougald 14,470.

ANOTHER SNARL.—In the Locofoco Legislature of Pennsylvania, the caucus candidate for Clerk was beaten, producing great confusion in the ranks of the faithful. Articles of impeachment have been presented by leading Locos against their own Governor, for bribery, corruption, &c. They were referred to a committee.

Mr Buchanan, though bitterly assailed by some of his party in the Legislature has been re-elected Senator, 74 votes to 56.

We have numerous acknowledgments to make to Messrs. Graham of the Senate, and Deberry and Washington of the House, for valuable public Documents.

MEXICO.—The latest news rendered it highly probable that another revolution would break out in Mexico. Santa Anna had arbitrarily declared the Congress dissolved; but that body refused to obey his order.

It is stated at Vera Cruz, that Com. Jones, of the U. S. Frigate Potomac, took possession of Monterey, a town in California, and held it for two days, when he gave it up. His alleged reason was, that it was reported that war was declared by the United States against Mexico. This is but a poor excuse for such an outrage.

FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship England brings Liverpool dates to the 9th ult. No news. Prices of cotton barely supported, and demand fallen off considerably.

A Post Office has been established at *Rocky Fork*, in Richmond County,—Alfred M. Noble Postmaster.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.

It must be apparent to the most superficial observer, notwithstanding the efforts to conceal the fact, that there is an irreconcilable breach between the Calhoun and Van Buren divisions of the Locofoco party in North Carolina. They may occasionally unite to proscribe a Whig, or reward a political ally, but there is heart-burning and bitterness, nevertheless, existing in their bosoms, which will find vent ere long, and produce a tremendous explosion. Does any body want evidence, that such a split has taken place? He has only to consult the party organs of the State. The 'Mecklenburg Jeffersonian' (Calhoun.) just come to hand, has a significant article, the whole of which we would publish but for the crowded state of our columns. The following extracts must suffice:

[The Register here quotes some pretty harsh language applied by the Jeffersonian to Bedford Brown, and a glorification of Gen. Saunders, with a declaration that *four-fifths* of the "Democracy" in this State are in favor of Calhoun in preference to Van Buren; but that "the leaders are making a bold attempt to brow-beat public opinion in the State, and to change its current from Calhoun to Van Buren." The Jeffersonian adds,—

"It must be obvious to all, that Mr Van Buren never can get the vote of North Carolina, and we very much doubt, strong as our party now appears to be, whether he could be elected President over a popular Whig candidate."

The following admission is worth something, coming as it does from one of the most violent Locofoco prints in the Southern country. In the very next column, the Editor urges upon the Legislature, (by his own admission having an accidental Locofoco majority) to *instruct* our Senators out of their seats. Glorious Democracy!

"There can be no question that, taking the only infallible test of the strength of parties in North Carolina—the vote for Governor in '36, '40, and '42—that the Democrats are in the minority. We may believe otherwise, from the fact of our electing a Democratic legislature last summer, but upon such data we cannot rely for future struggles. Dudley beat Spaight several thousand in August 1836, and the State voted for Van Buren in the fall of that year; but this result was not produced by an increased Democratic vote, but by the great falling off on the Whig side. Again in 1840, Morehead beat Saunders over 8 000 in August, and in November, Harrison beat Van Buren over 12,000. In 1842, Morehead beat Henry near 5 000, and the vote of Henry was not as large as Saunders' was in 1840, by near 2,000, showing our party still clearly in a minority, by this test."

In a subsequent Jeffersonian, there are other still more significant articles. One is Editorial, bitterly denouncing the Locofoco plan of Congressional Districts, as "outrageously unjust and unfair." The following is an extract:—

"Look at our own good old Democratic District: with Cleaveland cut off, buried under the Whigery of Iredell, Rowan and Cabarrus. Why need we be thus sacrificed? Have not the Democracy of Cleaveland, Lincoln and Mecklenburg ever stood firm in their devotion to Democratic principles, and manfully held aloft the banner of our party, in defeat as well as in victory? Who have been more faithful than they under all circumstances? The largest proportional gain at the last Gubernatorial election over former votes was in this County; and yet, because we have dared to express our preference for Judge Saunders as Senator, and Mr Calhoun for President, we are to be buried under Federal Whigery—to be sacrificed by our friends, (?) and our District, and, in fact, the whole Western part of the State, surrendered into the hands of the Whigs!—Our faithful representative, Caldwell, must be put down, because he will not follow the lead of those who *broke down* the Democratic party in the State, and who will *keep it down*, if their destructive schemes of personal ambition and revenge are not thwarted by the prudent and temperate portion of our party. Look at the Wake district, too: There is every probability that by this arrangement, Judge Saunders will be defeated by a Whig; and the Edenton district, where Mr Calhoun's friends are numerous, is placed completely under Whig control. Where, we would ask our friends, is the necessity or justice of such a policy? Have the State Rights Democrats faltered in their attachment to the *principles* of the party—or, have they done nothing for its success? Are we to be proscribed and sacrificed because we will not aid in the elevation of *men* instead of *principles?* Let us beseech our friends at Raleigh to abandon at once this scheme of outrage and injustice, unless they wish to rush the party in this State headlong to ruin."

Then follows a communication, which asserts that the object of the arrangement is "to proscribe Fisher, Caldwell, Hoke, Craige, and every other talented State Rights' Democrat who shall dare to declare his preference for John C. Calhoun for the Presidency."

"I ask the Democracy of the West, (says the writer,) yea, the State Rights Democracy, if they are prepared to submit to this proscription? If they are, then do they deserve the chains and fetters which have been forged for them. Not only has the Democracy of this part of the State been sacrificed, but the State itself has been jeopardized. Yes, the plan proposed will, in all probability, give the Whigs a majority of the Congressional Districts. 1. The Mountain District. 2. The Lincoln District. 3. The Montgomery District, are decidedly Whig. So, also, is the Edenton, and, probably, the Newbern District. So the Orange and Raleigh Districts have been so arranged as to destroy Judge Saunders, and place them under the same influence as has secretly controlled the whole plan. I denounce the whole plan, and tell our Van Buren friends, if this is what we are to expect, they will find when too late we are not thus to be sacrificed. They greatly deceive themselves, if they suppose our people will quietly submit to be offered up as victims to their party feelings. Let them pause before it be too late. Was it not enough that old Mecklenburg should be shorn of her strength, but that she and her neighboring Counties, should also fall victims to the same fell spirit? Let this whole plan be abandoned as anti-Democratic. But if they will not do that—if it be so important to make —— —— a District on the Virginia line, then save us from the power of the Whigs—give us Cleaveland, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Davie, Cabarrus, and the new County of Union, and give Iredell to the Mountain District. In this way you save our District and equalize the power as to population. If this shall not be done, then should the people rise at once and denounce the whole plan as betraying the Democracy of the State, and its authors as traitors, whoever they may be."

The blank above is undoubtedly intended for Bedford Brown, as the reader will recollect that a district is made to extend from Ashe to Caswell.

No one can be surprised at the falling out of the two factions. They were never united by any other than "the cohesive power of public plunder," and when one faction takes all the plunder, the other will naturally complain. Calhoun and his party never had any business in the Locofoco ranks, as supporters of Jackson and Van Buren and their destructive policy, and they are rightly treated now when they ask for their reward.

POSTSCRIPT.

We are favored with an amusing account of a debate between Bedford Brown and Gen. Dockery, on a bill to incorporate a Light Horse Company at Alfordsville in Robeson, which the Hon. Bedford assailed most bitterly, on the ground of "*danger to public liberty*," "*unconstitutionality*," calculated to "*fix upon the South the odious, abominable, unconstitutional doctrine of the Tariff*," and most especially on account of the "*respectability*" of those who were to be thus incorporated! The public may think this a hoax, and that Bedford is not such a goose; but they will be wrong if they do. We shall give the account in our next.

The Locofoco Committee on the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds, has made a Report, declaring the Bonds all good, the books accurately kept, the moneys received promptly paid over, and asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. And is this the end of all the outcry made by the Locofoco Demagogues during the last campaign? What do the people think of this condemnation out of their own mouths? The Report in our next.

The Register contains a curious history of Treasurer Wheeler's bond, which we will publish next week.

Marcus Morton has been elected Governor of Massachusetts. This was effected by a union of the Locos and Abolitionists in the Legislature.

Mr. Crittenden is re-elected Senator from Kentucky, by 45 majority over Col. R. M. Johnson.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 9th, a debate of considerable interest arose on the bill for the occupation and settlement of the Oregon Territory, which was opposed by Messrs. Calhoun and Choate, on the ground of its conflicting with the stipulations of our treaties with Great Britain. Messrs. Linn, McRoberts and Henderson, took the opposite ground.

On Tuesday, Mr. Berrien, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine, with amendments, changing the bill so as that it should not involve any censure of either Gen. Jackson or Judge Hall, nor leave any possible inference that the Senate acknowledged the legal authority of a military officer to establish martial law within this free Republic; but simply to refund the money in consideration of the distinguished services of Gen. Jackson in defending New Orleans, and of the desire expressed by several Legislatures, &c. Mr. Walker made a counter report.

The bill to sell the government's mineral lands in the Western States, was passed.

On Wednesday, a number of memorials, reports, bills, &c. of a private character, were acted on.

On Thursday, after a good deal of private business, the Oregon bill was debated by Messrs. Sevier and Benton.

On Friday, Mr. Graham introduced a bill directing a survey of the direct communication between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic.

Nothing else of interest occurred, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report on the Exchequer Scheme reported by the Secretary of the Treasury and recommended by the President, concluding with a resolution *unanimously* adopted by the committee, that the plan ought *not* to be adopted. This report led to a debate between many members, which gradually widened in its scope, until the whole field of national politics was discussed, chiefly by Messrs. Cushing, Fillmore, Wise, Granger and Marshall. In the course of his speech, the last gentleman gave the following original and very happy description of the present Administration:—

"Let the Administration go on as it chose, it would be over in a little time; and, in his opinion, when it was over, and the history of this country came to be written, this Administration—for some of the members of which he felt the highest respect—would be a sort of parenthesis, [a laugh,] which, on looking into the grammar books, would be found to be a passage which might be left out without injury to the sense. [Prolonged laughter.]

On Tuesday, Mr. Fillmore reported the Navy, Indian, and Pension Appropriation Bills.

Mr. Botts rose to introduce a resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the truth of certain charges which he made against the President of the United States, with a view to his Impeachment. Mr. B. said,—

"I propose to introduce for the consideration of this House charges of corruption, malconduct, high crimes and misdemeanors, committed by the acting President of the United States—which I stand prepared to prove by testimony the most conclusive and irresistible; and to ask the House to appoint a committee to inquire into the truth of those charges, to report the testimony to the House, and their opinion as to what further action should be had thereon. I do not ask the House, in the absence of that testimony, to vote articles of impeachment against Mr. Tyler; but, after the most solemn deliberation, and a full conviction of my ability to prove every charge I bring against him, I not only ask, but I demand of this House—I demand, as a member of this House, that a committee be appointed, and that the truth of the charges be inquired into. This House have themselves declared—one hundred members of the Whig party, constituting a majority of the members present—solemnly declared at the last session of Congress, and placed the declaration on record, that, in their opinion, Mr. Tyler had committed impeachable offences. *I* have declared it; and I feel it due to my personal honor, and to the personal honor of those who so acted—(and I envy not the man, or set of men, who is prepared to deal with vague and indefinite charges, but is destitute of the boldness to stand up to them)—to put those charges in a tangible form, and to give the President, if innocent, an opportunity of repelling them. I make no charge of a vague and indefinite character—I make none that I am not prepared to stand to. I have acted on this subject considerately. I have had since the last session to deliberate, and the more I have reflected, the more imperative I have felt my duty to be to bring the subject to the consideration of the House.

In doing this, let me declare that so far from being actuated by a desire to render myself conspicuous before the country, or to throw myself in advance of those whom I should be proud to follow, (as I would the humblest member here)—so far from it—I declare to you, Mr. Speaker, and to this House, in the presence of my God, that it is the most painful duty I have ever undertaken, and that I have most reluctantly yielded to what I regarded as an imperative sense of constitutional and representative obligation. I do not know how long I may have the honor of a seat in this House, for I am well aware that if the ability of the Legislature of Virginia is equal to their good will, I shall probably not be here long. But I never could retire to the pursuits and enjoyments of private life with a full consciousness of having discharged all my obligations to the Constitution and to the country, if I were to omit this sacred duty, as I hold it to be; if I should not make an effort to discharge it. If I should fail, and should at a future day see the overgrown and bloated power of the Federal Executive trampling down all opposition—if I should see the independence of this branch of the Government prostrated and sacrificed—if I should have the misfortune to see the energies of this great people relaxed into idle listlessness and tame submission to the iron will of a despotic tyrant, I shall have the satisfaction, with a proud heart and an erect bearing, of reflecting that I, for one, endeavored to arrest it.

Mr. Botts then read his charges and specifications, (for which we have not room.)

Mr. Rayner moved the Previous Question, which was seconded, and the resolution was *rejected*, 127 to 83. (This was not a party vote, the resolution being merely to raise a committee to inquire, &c. Of the N. C. Delegation, Messrs. Daniel, Deberry, Rayner, Shepperd, Stanly, and Washington, voted for the resolution; whilst Messrs. Arrington, Caldwell, Graham, McKay, Mitchell, Rencher, and Saunders, voted against it. The President's peculiar friends voted against it.)

Nothing of interest during the remainder of the week.

DIED,

In Huntingdon, Tenn., on the 10th ultimo, Major PLEASANT HENDERSON, late of Chapel Hill, in this State, in the 67th year of his age. He was an officer in Gen. Green's army in the Revolution, afterwards private Secretary to Gov. Martin, and for nearly 30 years Clerk of the House of Commons of this State.

In Bladen county, on the 13th instant, of Consumption, Mrs. MARY BRYANT, consort of Mr. King Bryant, leaving a husband and nine children, with numerous other relatives and friends to mourn her loss. She has been a member of the Baptist Church for many years, and departed this life in great faith of meeting her Redeemer in the world to come.—[*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Saturday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Washington in tow, with Goods for H Branson, J R Gee, Jones & Dunn, Z Burroughs, A Kimball, Gardner & McKethan, George McNeill, Mrs S Smith, J Sundy, J Dodd, Cook & Co, C P Mallett, J Martine, J W Baker, D Shaw, J Brown, G & H McMillan, Boon & Breece, J A Byrne, J W Evans, Nott & Briggs, R McRae, P S Benbow, J Waddill, Jr, A W Steele, J Munroe, A Murchison, T J Curtis, W McIntyre, W McI. McKay, E Fuller, James Baker, C J Orrell, L A Nixon, G Deming, and J W Wooten, of this place, and for J & W Murphy, Rev H Gracher, B Julian, C L Bonner, J Janatt, John Whitehead, Elliott & Marsh, J Haughton, E Mitchell, Judge Nash, Rev T F Davis, H A Londen, Mrs G Moore, A Waddell, H C Jones, and Jackson Evans, of the interior.

Also, on the 13th, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, John McArn, C J & R M O'rell, T S Lutterloh, Cook & Co, G McNeill, S W Tillinghast, Joseph Baker, Little River Co, and D A Ray, of this place; and Daniel Freeman & Son, Saunders & Co, and Hugh D Waddell, of interior.

DEPARTED, Jan'y 16, Steamer Fayetteville with Cotton, Flaxseed, Wax, &c.

☞ The River is in fine boating order.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS,

January 4.—Schr. Red Wing from Charleston, 5.—Brigs Canary from Baltimore, Betsey from New Bedford, Baltic from Martinique; Schrs. Ellen from Porto Rico, Repeater from New York, Emeline from do. 6.—Brig Hellespont from New York. 7.—Brigs Aldebaran from St. Jago de Cuba, Sherer from Thomaston and Boston; Schr. Chappelle from New York. 10.—Brigs Albert Perkins from Boston, Albert from Martinique, Echo from Matanzas; Schrs. Independence from St. Domingo, Exchange from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

January 6.—Schr. Althea Cornelius for N. York, 7.—Schrs. Red Wing for Mobile and New Orleans, Repeater for New York, Orralloo for St. Domingo, 9.—Brigs Jas. McCall for Martinique, St. Simons for Havana, Grand Turk for Boston, 10.—Schr. Norman for St. Domingo.

Select Classical School.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces his intention to open a SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL in Fayetteville, on the 1st of March ensuing, in which the number of Pupils will not exceed twelve. The plan of study will be modelled after the programme of studies pursued in the Academical Department of the well known College of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, situated on Long Island, and the general discipline will be conformed, as far as practicable, to the rule of that Institution. It will be within the object of the present School to form those habits of application which best fit for an entrance into the Freshman or Sophomore Classes of the University of North Carolina, or any other literary institution in the Union. Applications for admission may be made at once. Terms, with reference to the times, $30 per session of 5 months.

The Subscriber has been favored with letters containing testimonials from the following gentlemen: Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., L. L. D.; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Rector of St. Paul's College, College Point, Long Island; Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., President of the University of North Carolina; Rev. William Hooper, L. L. D., Professor of Ancient Languages in Columbia College, S. C.

JARVIS BUXTON.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 17, 1843. 37tf

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ON the 10th February will be sold, at the late residence of Miss Rachael Barge,

House and half acre Lot on North street,
58 acres Land on Cape Fear, joining McPherson and McIver land,
Two quarter acre Lots, near S. Mims,
One eighth acre ditto, on McIver street,
One undivided part of 11 acres Land, near Poplar Spring.

Also, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

EDW'D W. BARGE, *Executor.*
S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

January 16, 1843. 37ts

POTATOES AND ORANGES.

80 BBLS. prime Irish Potatoes, (warranted free from frost.)
1000 prime sweet Havana Oranges,
10 boxes Bar Soap.

For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

January 18, 1843. 37-3w

VALUABLE LAND for Sale.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on the first day of February next, that valuable and well known TRACT OF LAND, containing 1143 acres, lying in the county of Robeson, on the West side of Ashpole Swamp, known as the late residence of Malcom McCormack, dec'd. Any person or persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine for themselves. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale.

NEILL McCORMACK.
JOHN McCORMACK.
ARCH'D McLEAN.

Alfordsville, January 5, 1843. 37-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificates as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 1st day of May next, to-wit:—

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

George W. Peay, Farmer.
John N. Brent, Merchant.
John Wall, Jr.,
Elmsley M. Woodburn, Merchant.
Bluford Williamson, Farmer.
James W. Sanders, Merchant.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

James W. Smith, Merchant.

ANSON COUNTY.

W. H. Bigelow, Mechanic.
Cullen Curlee, Farmer.
William Walden, Farmer.
Augustine Shepherd, Farmer.
James A. Harrell, Farmer.

STANLY COUNTY.

Thomas Tomlinson, Merchant.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Joel Sanders, Trader.
George Underwood, Farmer.
Milton H. Sanders, Farmer.
Talbert Russell, Collier.
Jonathan Cook.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

John W. Matthews, Farmer.
John Hart, Laborer.
Charles Shadgett, Tavern-keeper.
Neill Patterson, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.

James Garner, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Samuel Rayner, Painter.

BLADEN COUNTY.

J. F. Barnes, Merchant.

By order of the Court.

W. E. ANDERSON, *C. D. C.*

Wilmington, Jan'y 11, 1843. 37-16w

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

Camden and Gadsden Stage.

HAVING purchased of Maj. William Shiver, the whole of his interest in the CAMDEN AND GADSDEN STAGE LINE, I beg leave respectfully to inform the public, that I will continue to run it on my own account.

The Stage to start from C. H. Davis' Hotel, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the Northern mail; and from Gadsden on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, after the Cars arrive from Charleston.

As this line has been put in operation as much for the accommodation of the public, as any expectation of profit, it is hoped that the public will give it that support that they think it is entitled to.

JAMES McEWEN.

Camden, Dec. 20, 1842. 34-4w

FRESH
Drugs, Medicines, &c.,
At the New Drug Establishment,

Person Street, nearly opposite the Bank Cape Fear,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Among which are the following articles:

Aquafortis; Muriatic, Nitric, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Antimony; Arsenic; Arrow Root; Spts. Amoniæ; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Amoniæ; Borax, refined; Blue Vitriol; Barley; Bole Armenian; Prussian Blue; Burgundy Pitch; Blacking, Military and Paste; Pulverized Yellow Bark; Flor. Benzoin; Blue Mass; Flesh and Shoe Brushes; Ext. Belladonna; Ox. Bismuth; Bazilicon Ointment; Cubebs, pul.; Cammomile Flors.; Camella, pulv.; Cantharides; Cobalt; Columbo, pulv.; Colchicum; Colocynth; Lapis Calaminaris; Chalk, prepared; Camphor; Calc. Charcoal; Calomel; Cologne; Ext. Cicuta, Cloves; Digitalis; Elm Bark; Ether; Elecampane; Emory; Ergot; Fowler's Solution; Arsenic; Glue; Gum Aloes; Gum Shellac; Gum Myrrh; Gum Guiac; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Gails; Hair Powder; Powder Puffs; Hive Syrup; Hyd. Potash; Indigo; Ipecac; Ink, black and red; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Liquorice, refined; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, cal. *and carb.; Manna; Madder; Matches; Mustard;* Sulphate Morphine; Acet. Morphine; Nux Vomica; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Croton Oil; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Opium; Piperine; Peppermint; Quassia; Quicksilver; Roots of all kinds; Sal. Tartar; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Sup. Carb. Soda; Uva Ursi; Wedgewood's Mortars; Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff.

Wright's Pills; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Capsules; Medicamentum; Cephalick Snuff; Henry's Magnesia; Turlington's Balsam; Tamarinds; Spirits Turpentine; White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c. &c.

The whole at prices designed to be satisfactory, and to insure a continuance of the custom of those who purchase at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM having removed his Office to the new Drug Establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

November 12, 1842. 28tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6 1842. 31tf

THE MERCHANTS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000.

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

WM. E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, Directors. CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE Subscriber gives notice, that the Steamer Cotton Plant is now in fine order, with enlarged Cabin, new bedding, a well qualified Commander, and every comfort usual on the finest Packet Boats, and that she will resume her customary weekly trips between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Hereafter, passage money will not be booked, but will be due and payable before the passenger leaves the boat. The large amount due me for passage, which I find it impossible to collect, and my own urgent necessities, renders this rule imperative.

PROPRIETOR OF THE COTTON PLANT.

November 22, 1842. 29tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candles,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 17, 1842. 33-tf

NEW GOODS,
At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Colins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

30,000! 25 prizes of $2,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. ONE for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 28th of Jan'y, 1843.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $2,195, 25 prizes of $2,000, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25	Whole Tickets		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

December 23, 1842. 34-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12. 1837. 58-tf

Christmas & New Years' Presents.

THE TOKEN; Magnolia; Friendship's Offering: Ladies' Album, and Rose;—splendid Annuals. Sears' Bible Biography, with several hundred Engravings; Sears' Wonders of the World, also with numerous Engravings; Norman's Rambles and Discoveries in Yucatan, with numerous Engravings. Language of Flowers.

Also, the American Almanac for 1843; The U. S. Almanac for do.; Sketches by Boz; Nicholas Nickleby; Oliver Twist; Curiosity Shop; Pickwick Papers; (all with Plates.) Condition and Fate of England, by Lester; Benjamin's Architect; U. S. Dispensatory; Preston's Book Keeping, Indelible Ink, &c.

Dec. 19. E. J. HALE.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Dwelling House situated on Union Street and Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. Wm. S. Latta.

Also, the Brick Store on the North side of Hay Street, occupied by Mr. D. McLaurin.

Also, the Warehouse on Franklin Street, in rear of the Bank of the State.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*

Dec. 20, 1842. 33tf

IMPORTANT
TRUST SALE.

ON the 25th of January next, and to continue from day to day, at the residence of Dugald McDugald, in Moore county, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by the said Dugald to secure the payment of the following debts, to-wit:

To Rebecca McDugald, the sum of	$307 20
Margaret McDugald,	1,490 60
David A. Ray,	200 00
Bank of the State of N. C.	326 05
Do. do. do.	350 00
Thos. Roads,	119 00
Polly Campbell,	40 00
Henry Myrover,	50 00
Mrs. F. Martin,	145 00
Bank of Cape Fear,	600 00
James Baker,	25 00
Arch'd McLauchlin,	10 00
John R. Ritter,	250 00
Wm. Wadsworth,	140 00
John B. Troy,	140 00
Lemuel Stone,	140 00
Flora Campbell,	5 00
Thos. Roads,	7 80
Matthew R. Moore,	30 00
Daniel McDugald,	307 20
Mary McDugald,	1,301 70
—— Dodd,	60 00
Dr. Benjamin Robinson,	30 00
Thos. J. Buchanan,	240 00
Geo. Campbell,	77 00
Andrew Sloan,	12 00
Gardner & McKethan,	40 00
Elijah Fuller,	50 00
Bank of the State of N. C.	101 00
Do. do. do.	105 00
H. Leete,	40 00
Neill McLeod,	230 00
Daniel Blue,	170 00
Mrs. F. Martin,	125 00
Tyson & McGilvary,	13 00
Margaret Buie,	10 00
Dugald McDonald,	12 00

I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, several tracts of LAND on the waters of Crane's Creek, in parcels to suit purchasers, on a credit of six and twelve months, the purchasers giving notes with approved security. Also, the following PERSONAL PROPERTY, viz:

A negro man slave, Frank, about 35 years of age, a valuable mechanic, being a Wood workman and Painter.

Aaron, about 25 years of age, an excellent Blacksmith.

Peter, about 24 years of age, a good field hand.

Simon, about 23 years of age, has worked about 3 years in a Blacksmith shop.

Rose, about 60 years of age.

Hannah, about 70 years of age.

1 fine saddle Horse, Saddle and Bridle, 3 likely Mules, 10 head of Sheep, 1 Barouche and Harness, interest of two-thirds in a set of Farming Utensils, 1 Cotton Gin, 1 Wheat Threshing Machine, 2½ sets Blacksmiths' Tools, 2 sets Wagon Makers' Tools, 6 Bedsteads, 2 Feather Beds and Bed Clothing, 1 walnut Folding Table, 1 walnut Secretary, 6 small pine Tables, 4 Wash Stands, 1 pine Slab, 1 small walnut Table, 1 lot of Crockery Ware, 1 Rifle Gun and accoutrements, 1 Silver Watch, 1 new four horse Wagon and Gear, 2 Trunks, 1 Bearskin, 3 sets of Shovel and Tongs, 3,000 Brick, 1 lot of Lumber and Wagon Timber, 1 lot of Paints and Painters' Tools, a parcel of Corn, Pork, Peas, Oats, Fodder, &c., with sundry other small articles too tedious to mention, on a credit of 6 months for all sums over 5 dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security.

The said Deed of Trust is made to secure debts, and particularly those above mentioned, and as it is feared that there may not be a sufficiency for the payment of all the debts, to avoid any odious or unjust preferences, it is *provided* that any person holding any of the said claims, on the day of sale, may purchase property to the amount of such claim or claims, and that the same shall be taken in payment of any bid or bids by such holder to the full amount thereof, as stated above, without being liable to any pro rata reduction, except so far as may be necessary for the payment of charges and expenses. The sale will positively take place without reserve, as no discretion is left to the Trustee.

JOHN MORRISON, *Trustee.*

December 15, 1842. 34-ts

Valuable Real Estate at Auction

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, February 8th, 1843, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, viz:—

One Lot and three two story Brick Stores and Warehouses, (which will be sold separately or together,) known as "Hooper's Buildings."

One Lot on Mason Alley, with a comfortable Dwelling and Outhouses, now in the occupancy of Miss Annias Pilkington, formerly D. McColl's.

One Lot in Lower Fayetteville, known as No. 17.

A tract of Land, beginning on the river and running to the road leading to Lumberton, including the "Piney Bottom," containing about 1600 acres, divided into lots of 60 to 221 acres, known as the Broadfoot and Ashe Lands.

A Plat of the Land, as divided, can be seen on application to J. Munn.

A Lot on Moore and Ann streets, the old Brick Yard, containing about 7 acres.

A Lot in Campbellton, being one-sixth of 6 acres undivided, at and below the mouth of Cross Creek.

Terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

MARGARET S. HOOPER,
Executrix of Jas. H. Hooper.
WM. HOOPER,
Adm'r of T. C. Hooper.

January 3, 1843 35ts

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of Archibald Munroe of Moore County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first day of May next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

November 26, 1842. 30-10w-pd

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen.) Fine Old Madeira Wine,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27. 1842. 34-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TO FAMILIES.
ROWAND'S IMPROVED
TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. 2ndly: It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills, when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is as well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND.
No. 28 *North Second Street, Philadelphia.*
Sept. 1, 1842. 18-tf

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. Sound-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and or all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

115 BARRELS IRISH POPATOES, just received and for sale at the Waggon Yard, by JACKSON JOHNSON.

Dec. 30, 1842. 35-4wpd

Received per Henrietta Steamer,

25 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Common do. do.
A few dozen very superior PORT WINE.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 29. 1842. 35-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
At Private Sale and at Auction.

THE Subscriber has on Consignment a large and general assortment of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of every article of Gentlemen's wearing apparel: Overcoats of every kind and quality; Dress and Frock Coats, various colors; Pantaloons, Cassimere and Sattinet; Shirt Bosoms, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, &c. The above is opened in Store next to Mr. Joseph Baker, and will be sold extremely low for Cash. E. W. WILLKINGS, *Auct'r.*

Dec'r 27. 34tf

VALUABLE LAND for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a large quantity of Valuable LAND, in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, much of which is of a superior quality of bottom and up-land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, &c., with excellent Buildings, Grist Mill, and Orchard. This land lies in the midst of one of the finest ranges in North Carolina. Its character for health and good water, is seldom equalled. It will be sold in any number of acres to suit the purchaser, and on terms to suit the times. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine it. Application to me, near Raleigh, or to Gen. W. D. Dowd, near Carthage, Moore county, either in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

P. W. DOWD.

December 10, 1842. 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all persons having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Sen., *Ex'r.*

December 6. 1842. 31tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Waggon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.
OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE.
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 24, 1842. 30-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of George B. Atkins, deceased, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to settle their accounts; and those having demands against the same, are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN H. HALL, *Executor.*

December 20, 1842. 33-6w

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward to any person who will deliver to me, or lodge in Jail so that I get them, my Negro Woman MARY and Child, who absconded in February last. She formerly belonged to Mrs. Wood in Lumberton, and from recent information she is now lurking about there. A further description is unnecessary, as she is so well known there.

R. G. W. HODGES.

Brownsville, S. C., Dec. 9. 1842. 32-2m

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1842.

Daniel McDonald *vs.* Distributees and Legatees of D. McDonald, dec'd,—an application to prove the last Will and Testament of D. McDonald, in due and solemn form.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arch'd McMillan and Malcom McDonald, two of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to object, if they think proper, to Plaintiff's application, otherwise the same will be admitted to probate.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of November, 1842.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 33-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, at his Auction Store, opposite the Hotel, has in Store the following GOODS:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT,
200 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
25 hhds N. Orleans and P. R. Sugars,
150 kegs Nails,
75 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
1000 lbs Putty,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
100 bags Shot,
1500 lbs Bar Lead,
25 bbls Green Copperas,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
10 tons Iron,
25 bags Pepper, Ginger and Pimento,
100 lbs best Caracoas Indigo,
200 reams Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper,

Loaf, Lump and Crushed Sugar, Stuart's Candy, Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Soda and Butter Crackers, Preserved Ginger, Cheese, half and qr. bbls No. 1 Mackerel, Snuff, Tobacco and Spanish Cigars, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Madder, Salts, Saleratus, Brimstone, Salipetre, Alum, Logwood, Fustic, Canewood, Brazil wood, with other Dyes, Drugs and Medicines of good quality, Fancy Soap and Perfumery, common and fine Crockery and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

150 Packages Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Cotton and Wool Cards, Fur, Wool and Palm Hats, Straw Bonnets, Collins' and Kings' Axes, 2000 pairs assorted Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods have been purchased at low prices. The assortment is general, and they will be sold at a moderate advance for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 20, 1842. 25tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale Pilot and Beaver Cloths, strong Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Glasgow Jeans, Kerseys, Rose and Duffle Blankets, Vestings, (Valencia, Satin, Marseilles,) Italian Cravats, Scarfs, Suspenders, Lasting, Satin, and other fancy Buttons, Blanket Shawls, common and fancy Handkerchiefs, English and French Merinos, Alpacca Cloth and Serge, Persian Cloths, Challys, Bombazines, (light colors,) Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Diapers, Irish Linens, Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Haworth's 3-4 yd. Spool Cotton, Blanket and Cloth Frock Coats, BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, CAPS, Wool and fine HATS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Hemming's Needles, Pins, Knitting Pins for knitting silk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Iron and Britannia Spoons, Pad and Stock Locks, Carpenters' patent iron Rim Locks, Drawing Knives, Screws, Augurs, Wood and Bed Screws, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Whittemore's Cards, Rowland's Mill Saws, Trace Chains, Cast Steel Spades, Cut Nails, Bar Iron, GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Dry Black Lead, White Lead, Window Glass, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Dupont's Powder.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1842. 21-4m

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Cap;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice. E. J. HALE.

September 28.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

ALMANACS FOR 1843.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs for 1843, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

November 8, 1842.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 2, 1843.